Pioneer Monuments of the Sons of Utah Pioneers

Indexed by Geographic Location

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February 14, 2016 (v4.0)

Published by
L. Stewart Radmall and Mark E. Walker,
Sons of Utah Pioneers National Directors of Monuments

3301 East Louise Ave
Salt Lake City, Utah 84109

First Edition 15 September 2011
Second Edition 18 February 2012
Third Edition 25 February 2014
Fourth Edition 6 September 2014
Fifth Edition 8 August 2015
Sixth Edition 14 February 2016
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Acknowledgements

Gratitude is expressed to all those individuals who gave of their time and resources to collect and preserve the history, location, and information regarding the monuments associated with the Sons of Utah Pioneers organization. Without their assistance, making of this publication would not be possible. Specific thanks to those who were responsible for researching, providing photographs, texts, location/condition information, and text editing includes the following:

- Gerald B. Haycock, SUP Director of Trails and Markers
- Marilyn Johnson, SUP Librarian (retired)
- Florence Youngberg, SUP Librarian (retired and deceased)
- Local SUP Chapter members responsible for their own monuments
- Mark E. Walker, text editing, computer support, and SUP Monuments Co-Director
- Publishers of the Pioneer Magazine text contributions.
- Kenneth R. Richey, Website support

Introduction

How to Use This Document

This document is organized such that monuments in states or countries are arranged in alphabetical order. The navigation method within the document is dependent upon the document type being viewed.

For the Microsoft Word version of this document, the Table of Contents is provided to facilitate quick navigation to a state/country, a county within a state, a city within the state/country, or by monument title. To navigate to any of these locations from the Table of Contents, click (or on some Word versions Control+Click) on the page number in the Table of Contents.

For the "pdf" version of this document, the bookmarks for individual pages or monument titles are provided to facilitate quick navigation to specific pages or monuments. To navigate to a monument, determine either the monument title or page number from the document's Table of Contents and then click on the appropriate corresponding page number bookmark (in the Thumbnail View) or the monument title (in the Table of Contents View) displayed in the sidebar panel.

Pictures associated with the various monuments are arranged (left to right) by the file name used in the picture folder. For example, the pictures associated with the "Mormon Worker's Cabin: Gold Discovery Site" at Coloma, California (pic#015) are arranged such that picture #015a is left most on the top row of pictures with picture #015b next on the top row, etc. Pictures #015d, #015e, and #015f appear on the second row from left to right. Knowing this method of construction should help in locating specific high-resolution pictures provided in the separate **Picture Folder**.

The high-resolution versions of the pictures imbedded in this document are maintained in a separate file folder (**Picture Folder**). The naming convention used for those files is:

- First 3-digit number is the picture index number (pic# as used in this document)
- A single letter indicating the picture series (a, b, c etc.)
- State abbreviation
- County name (or abbreviations in Utah – see list of abbreviations)
- City name
- Monument name
- Picture angle (full view, plaque only, wide view, location view, etc.)
- SUP (Sons of Utah Pioneers) monument number or UPTLA (Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association) monument number. Previously unnumbered monuments have now been assigned SUP numbers in this version.

Introduction

List of Utah County Seats and Abbreviations

ABR	*County*	*City Seat*
Bv	Beaver	Beaver
Bx	Box Elder	Brigham City
Ca	Cache	Logan
Cb	Carbon	Price
Da	Daggett	Manila
Ds	Davis	Farmington
Du	Duchesne	Duchesne
Em	Emery	Castle Dale
Ga	Garfield	Panguitch
Gr	Grand	Moab
Ir	Iron	Cedar City
Ju	Juab	Nephi
Ka	Kane	Kanab
Mi	Millard	Fillmore
Mo	Morgan	Morgan
Pi	Piute	Junction
Ri	Rich	Randolph
SL	Salt Lake	Salt Lake City
Sn	San Juan	Monticello
Sp	Sanpete	Manti
Sr	Sevier	Richfield
Su	Summit	Coalville
To	Tooele	Tooele
Ui	Uintah	Vernal
Ut	Utah	Provo
Wa	Wasatch	Heber City
Wh	Washington	St. George
Wn	Wayne	Loa
Wr	Weber	Ogden

Note: These abbreviations may not be standard for the counties they represent. However, this method was used in this publication to facilitate sorting counties and picture indexes alphabetically.

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Arizona

Apache County

ST. JOHNS, ARIZONA

Early Settlers, Salem, Arizona SUP #14 no pic

Sponsor: Little Colorado River Chapter, 1987

In August of 1880, the first Mormon settlement in St. Johns, Arizona was established with D. K. Udall as the first bishop. President John Taylor charged the settlers to keep proper accounts, organize the Priesthood, collect and account for tithings, and teach diligently. This settlement was named after the ancient biblical city of Salem where Abraham paid tithes to the great High Priest, later known as Jerusalem.

Coconino County

FREDONIA, ARIZONA

Pipe Springs National Monument – directional plaque

UPTLA #29 pic#003

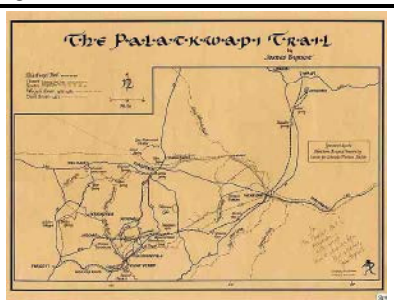
Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and the Citizens of Kanab Stake, 1933

Location: Fredonia Roadside Park, on Highway 89 - .2 miles south of the 89/389 junction. GPS: N36 56 33.21, W112 31 32.70

Fifteen miles southwest is Historic “Pipe Springs” early pioneer outpost and first Telegraph Station in Arizona (with arrow pointing the direction)

Arizona

STONEMAN LAKE, ARIZONA
Palatkwapi Trail **SUP #40 pic#004**



Sponsor: Mesa Chapter, 1991

Location: Stoneman Lake, AZ.

For many centuries Native Americans used this trail as a trade route to traverse the high country from the Hopi Mesas to the Verde Valley. During the mid-1800s, the United States Army, commercial companies, mail routes used portions of this trail, along with early Mormons migrating from Utah and Idaho.

Due to the deteriorated condition, the Forest Service removed this marker and the monument is retired.

TONALEA
George A. Smith Jr. killed (can't find) UPTLA #77 no pic

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1938

Location: Tonalea, AZ.

Graham County
SAFFORD, ARIZONA
Spencer W. Kimball Home **SUP #f-1 pic#006**

Sponsor: Andrew Kimball, 1982

Location: Safford, AZ

When Andrew Kimball was called to preside over the St. Joseph Stake in 1898, church members provided ten acres on which he built an adobe and brick home in 1902. He helped make the 12,000 adobes. His son, Spencer W. Kimball, 12th President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, lived here from age 7 until his marriage at the age of 22 to Camilla Eyring of Pima. Upon Andrew's death in 1924, Jesse A. Udall, later a Justice of the Arizona Supreme Court, purchased the home.

Arizona

Maricopa County
MESA, ARIZONA
Mesa Pioneer Monument **SUP #20 pic#007**

Sponsor: Mesa Chapter, 1988

Location: Pioneer Park, 526 E. Main Street

There are three plaques on this monument:

Mesa Pioneer Monument
This monument is dedicated to the founding men, women and children of Mesa whose efforts, with others of all races, religions and cultures, changed a harsh desert land into this vibrant city of today.

When the first settlers came in 1877-78, they found the remains of an irrigation system built over a thousand years earlier by the Hohokam – “those who are gone.” With gratitude for the work of these early people and after eight months of wearisome toil, the new settlers restored one of the ancient canals and water once again flowed to the desert from which this community was destined to grow.

Arizona

We of Mesa are proud of the heritage these honest, hard-working pioneers have left us. May their spirit and determination continue to enrich our lives through this memorial. February 18,1988

Founding Pioneers of Mesa
1877-1880

The Lehi Company – March 6, 1877
Daniel Webster Jones, Henry Clay Rogers, Dudley J. Merrill, Philomen G. Merrill, Thomas Merrill, S. Adelbert Merrill, George Steele, Thomas Biggs, Austin O. Williams, Ross R. Rogers, Joseph McRae, Isaac Turley, John D. Brady

First Mesa Company – February 14, 1878
Francis Martin Pomeroy, Charles Crismon, George W. Sirrine, Charles I. Robson, Warren L. Sirrine, Elijah Pomeroy, Theodore Sirrine, Harve Blair, Parley P. Sirrine, John Pomeroy, Chris Nelson, William M. Newell, Will E. Pomeroy, Hebe Clifton, Job Henry Smith, William Schwarz, Charles Mallory, Jesse N. Perkins, George Noonan

The Second Mesa Company – January 17, 1879
Hyrum S. Phelps, John Hibbert, George D. Danna, Charles C. Dana, William LeSueur, John T. LeSueur, Charles Crismon, Jr., Joseph Cain, Charles Warner, John Davis, William Brim

The Third Mesa Company – January 19, 1880
William N. Standage, Chauncey F. Rogers, Henry Standage, Hyrum W. Pew"

Sculpture By Claude H. Pomeroy

Note: The monument statues depict the first four pioneers who entered the mesa: Francis Martin Pomeroy, Charles Crismon, George M. Sirrine and Charles I. Robson.

PHOENIX, ARIZONA

First Latter-day Saint Chapel in Phoenix SUP #d-1 pic#008

Sponsor: Salt River Valley Chapter, 1982

Location: 7th St. & Monroe, Heritage Square

Arizona

Mohave County
The Historic Dixie-Long Valley, Utah Pioneer Trail

SUP #119 pic#129

Sponsor: Red Rocks Chapter, 2005

Location: On the Arizona Strip at Cane Beds intersection of Hwy 389 and Mohave County Road 237 (in Arizona)
GPS: N36 56 49.2, W112 57 19.7

Segments of centuries-old Indian trails between St. George and Long Valley were used by Mormon Pioneers in 1864 to settle Long Valley and in 1871 to resettle it following Indian conflicts. The trail divided just east of present-day Colorado City, Arizona; the Elephant Trail took a northeast route while the alternate Cottonwood Canyon-Sand Ridge trail went more easterly before joining the Elephant Trail after it descended into Parunuweap Canyon/Long Valley. The desert trail, about 85 miles long, traversed deep sandstone ledges and lava faults and was the primary transportation route, including mail and heavy freight, for half a century. It took 4 days for loaded wagons drawn by horse or ox teams to travel the distance.

Note: The Historic Dixie-Long Valley, Utah Pioneer Trail extends across the Utah – Arizona State line and contains three monuments. See SUP #118.1 and 120)

Arizona

PIPE SPRINGS
Pipe Springs National Monument UPTLA #5 pic#009

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and Citizens of Kanab Stake, 1933

Location: 15 miles west of Fredonia, Arizona on Highway 389
GPS: N36 51 47, W112 44 26

PIPE SPRINGS NATIONAL MONUMENT, Established May 31, 1923, through efforts of Stephen T. Mather and friends. PIPE SPRINGS, occupied in 1863, by Dr. James M Whitmore, who, with Robert McIntire was killed 4 miles S.E. of Pipe Springs January 8, 1866, by Navajo and Piute Indians.
WINDSOR CASTLE Erected by direction of Brigham Young in 1869 – 70 by Anson Windsor for handling the Church tithing herds and as a frontier refuge from Indians. It became the first telegraph office in Arizona when the Deseret Telegraph Line reached here in December 1871.

Navajo County
BRIGHAM CITY (NEAR WINSLOW)
Pioneer Settlement and Cemetery (not yet located) UPTLA #46 no pic

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1934

Plaque was recovered from original monument and was to be put in a new park – article in Pioneer Magazine

Arizona

SNOWFLAKE
Tom Polaca **UPTLA #85** **no pic**
Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1940

Location: (haven't located)

Tuba, Hopi Chief **UPTLA #96** **no pic**
Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association
(haven't located)

Pinal County
RURAL LOCATION
Mormon Battalion Trail **UPTLA #71** **pic#013**

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and Aaronic Priesthood, Mesa Third Ward, Maricopa Stake, J. R. Price, President, Charles E. Standice, Chairman, 1937

Location: Northwest of Tucson (about 40 miles) off of I-10 exit 219, at Picacho Peak State Park
GPS: (at exit 219) N 32 42 47.46, W 111 29 54.99

The Mormon Battalion of the U.S. Army camped here enroute to California December 17, 1846, during the war with Mexico, on the longest infantry march of record. They were first to unfurl the flag of the United States in Tucson.

Sons of Battalion	Hugh Dana, Bishop
H. I. Beizee	Frank K. Pomeroy, 1st Counselor
Ed Boil	Leland Glazier, 2nd Counselor
Dan Judd	I. Wallace Bond, Clerk
	R. Thurber Ramie, Ass't.

California

Alpine County

CARSON PASS, CALIFORNIA

Mormon-Carson Pass Emigrant Trail (Melissa Coray Peak)

SUP #52 pic#014

Sponsor: Sierra Chapter, 1993

Location: The monument is located at mile marker 63.2 on Highway 88 (right above Silver Lake). It is located in a turn-out area on the south side of Highway 88, approximately 1/4 mile east of the crest of the hill where the east entrance of Tragedy Spring Road meets Highway 88. (Tragedy Spring Road is a loop road and the east entrance is at the crest of the hill where you can see Silver Lake below).
The GPS for the monument is: N38 38 29.88, W120 08 10.72

Melissa Coray Peak itself has a marker at the very peak, placed there by the Eldorado Stake Priests and Laurels in 1998. For anyone wishing to hike up to it they need to take the jeep road south of the Tragedy Spring Rd (east) and Highway 50 intersection. It is a very rough trail!
GPS for the peak is: N38 38 29.88, W120 08 10.72

The United States Board of Geographic Names, in October 1993, named a 9,763-foot peak in the Sierra Nevada Mountains in honor of Melissa Coray, the wife of Mormon Battalion Sergeant William Coray. Sergeant Coray was among the 45 Battalion men who blazed the "highway" through Carson pass, about 50 miles southwest of present-day Carson City, Nevada. Melissa had signed on as a laundress and was assigned with her husband to the Mormon Battalion Company B. After the death of William Coray, she married Wm. Kimball.

California

El Dorado County
COLOMA, CALIFORNIA
Mormon Worker's Cabin: Gold Discovery Site SUP #226 pic#015

Sponsor: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1972

Location: Alongside a replica sawmill in the Marshall Gold Discovery State Historic Park.
GPS: N38 48 05.34, W120 53 32.43

There are two plaques not established by the SUP associated with the SUP site which is the Mormon Worker's Cabin:

Sutter's Mill Site
This rock monument marks site of John A Sutter's saw mill in the tailrace of which James W. Marshall discovered gold, January 24, 1848 starting great rush of Argonauts to California. The Society of California Pioneers definitely located and marked site in 1924. Additional timbers and relics including original tailrace unearthed in 1947 were discovered after property became state park. Marshall monument, overlooking this spot was erected following movement inaugurated in 1886 by native Sons of the Golden West.

Tablet placed by Historic Landmarks Committees Native Sons and Native Daughters of the Golden West.

January 24, 1948 on centennial of Gold Discovery.

James Wilson Marshall and the Coloma Valley
James Marshall arrived in the "Collumah", Valley home of the Nisenan, on May 18, 1847 to map the site for a sawmill he was to build in partnership with John Sutter. On August 18, Marshall returned with a crew, mostly Mormons, to build the mill. On Monday morning,

January 24, 1848, while inspecting the tailrace downstream of the partially completed mill, Marshall picked up a flake of pure gold. The valley, the lives of Marshall and the Nisenan, and the Land called California were forever changed.

Dedicated January 24, 1998"
California's Gold Discovery Sesquicentennial Grand Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West
California State Parks

Note: After mustering out of the U.S. Army in the summer of 1847, many ex-Mormon Battalion men left Los Angeles and headed north. Brigham Young had advised them to stay in California for the winter, as there was not enough food in the Salt Lake Valley to sustain them along with the ones already in the Valley. About 100 men hired on for the winter with John Sutter. Some were hired by Sutter and James Marshall to build a sawmill. They had built a cabin for themselves and the day after they moved in, six of them were present when Marshall made the first gold discovery. Shortly thereafter, two Mormon workers made the second find at "Mormon Island" which became one of the richest digs of the gold rush.

Interestingly, after they finished their contracts with Sutter, most ex-Battalion men turned their backs on the lucrative gold fields and sought something more precious to them, their families. They headed east to find their loved ones, many of whom were stranded on the plains of Iowa.

Nathanial (Nathan) Hawk SUP #225 pic#016

Sponsor: Sierra Chapter, 1977

Location: Coloma Pioneer Cemetery

Born in 1823, Nathan Hawk was a member of Co. B of the U.S. Mormon Battalion and was known as a "Rider of the California Star Express." He carried the message of the "Gold strike" to the east where it eventually spread around the world. He died in 1910 in Coloma, California.

California

Placer County
SQUAW VALLEY, CALIFORNIA
Mormon Emigrant Trail SUP #a-1 no pic
Sponsor: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1974

Location: Squaw Valley, CA

<<No other information available.>>

San Bernardino County
SYCAMORE VALLEY RANCH, CALIFORNIA
First Camp of the Pioneers SUP #S pic#020

Sponsor: Southern California Chapter, 1962

Location: Sycamore Valley Ranch, CA

Sycamore Valley Ranch
Formerly called Sycamore Grove

FIRST CAMP
of the
PIONEERS
June 1851

Captain Jefferson Hunt
Anasa Lyman
Charles C. Rich
David Seely
Andrew Lytle

Note: This monument is a restoration of an original erected by Fred Klein, owner of the Sycamore Ranch on which it stands. Its purpose was to honor the Mormon Pioneers, sent there by Brigham Young to purchase lands in that area for the Church.

California

Mormon Lumber Road **SUP #34 pic#017**

Sponsor: Glendora Chapter, 1991

Location: North of San Bernardino on Highway 18 towards Crestline & Arrowhead Lake

In the spring of 1852, over one hundred Mormon men donated a full thousand man-days of arduous labor, to construct a road up Waterman Canyon, past this spot, and into the prime timber, where some of their enterprising brethren established six sawmills by 1854.

The lumber hauled over this road thereafter, was used, not only to build San Bernardino, but also throughout Southern California, where the boards were sometimes called “Mormon Banknotes.”

California

San Diego County
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
The 500 Volunteer Soldiers of the Mormon Battalion 1846 – 1848
SUP #V pic#018

Sponsor: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1969, a gift to the City of San Diego during its 200 year Anniversary

Location: Ft. Stockton Memorial at the Presidio Park, Old Town San Diego, near the Mormon Battalion Museum and Visitor Center whose address is 2510 Juan Street. To get to the SUP plaques and "Charlie" statue from the Visitor's Center, continue on Juan Street going NW then turning right on Mason Street. At Jackson Street turn left and go up the hill bearing to the right (it becomes Presidio Drive). The monuments are at the top of the hill on Presidio Drive.
GPS: N32 45 26.51, W117 11 38.69

There are three plaques and a statue associated with this site:

THE 500 VOLUNTEERS OF THE MORMON BATTALION 1846 - 1848
In the midst of preparations for their exodus to the valley of the Great Salt Lake, the Mormon Pioneers were asked by the United States Government to enlist a battalion of 500 volunteers for service in the war with Mexico. These troops started from western Iowa in July 1846,

and arrived in San Diego January 29, 1847, completing the longest infantry march in history. This expedition helped win the war, prepared the way for colonization of the southwest, opened new trade routes, and strengthened distant National boundaries.

Erected as a gift to the City of San Diego during its 200 year anniversary by the National Society of the Sons of Utah Pioneers November 22, 1969.

THE MORMON BATTALION AT SAN DIEGO
On arriving in San Diego January 29, 1847, soldiers of the Mormon Battalion occupied Fort Stockton on this site. They promptly began to improve this community, digging the first wells, creating the first pumps to draw water, building the first kiln in California, and used the brick to surface side walks, face wells and buildings. They taught irrigation and built the first blacksmith shop and bakery. When orders came for them to leave, the citizens drew up a petition signed by every adult resident requesting the governor to use his influence to keep the battalion in San Diego. Fairness and hard work earned the men of the Mormon Battalion the admiration and respect of all with whom they had contact.

SERVICES OF THE MORMON BATTALION
The historic march of the Mormon Battalion - - more than 2,000 miles through the wilderness - - was made in fulfillment of official U.S. Army orders. Brigham Young, prophet – leader of the Mormons, personally recruited these troops. The Battalion blazed the first wagon trail to the Pacific over the southern route; was instrumental in acquiring the vast southwestern empire for the United States; and raised the stars and stripes for the first time over Fort Tucson and Fort Moore. Later some of these men helped in the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill while working their way back to Salt Lake City to rejoin Brigham Young and their families. Lt. Col. P. St. George Cooke, not a Mormon, praised his men, saying "History may be searched in vain for an equal march of infantry."

Cherished "Charlie" statue by Edward J. Fraughton

Note: In 2013, the Park grounds, the SUP "Charlie" statue and plaques, the nearby DUP 8 x 16 ft. colored tile mural, U.S. Flag pole and other markers were refurbished, and the two stolen bronze plaques were replaced with marble replicas. One of the original 17 cannons from the site is housed in the Sierra Juniper Museum, adjacent to the park to prevent it from being stolen.

The City of San Diego, the SUP, the DUP and the California Heritage Foundation contributed to this effort.

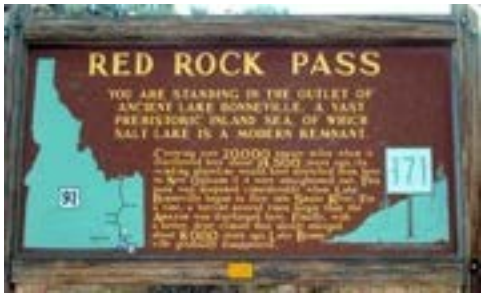
Idaho

Bannock County

DOWNEY, IDAHO

Captain Jefferson Hunt, Soldier, Pioneer, Churchman,
Born January 20, 1804 in Kentucky – Died May 11 1879 in Idaho

UPTLA #119 pic#021



Sponsors: Descendants of Captain Hunt and the Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1950

Location: Eight miles south of Downey at Red Rock Pass
GPS: N 42 21 16.3, W 112 02 56.53

Charles Jefferson Hunt served in the Mormon Battalion as Captain of Company "A" and as assistant executive officer, in its historic march from Council Bluffs, Iowa to San Diego, California, 1846-47. His service won the commendation of all who served with him.

Under appointment by President Brigham Young in 1851, Captain Hunt was guide for the pioneers to San Bernardino, California.. His pioneer service included also Provo, Parowan and Huntsville, (which bears his name) in Utah, and Oxford, Idaho.

A convert to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, he was loyal, obedient and faithful to the end.

Idaho

Bear Lake County
PARIS, IDAHO
In Honor of Charles Coulson Rich, 1809 – 1883, (Sculptured bust of him at the top of the monument) UPTLA #73 pic#022

Sponsors: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, The Citizens of Bear Lake Valley, and his Descendants, 1937 -- refurbished by LDS 2006

Location: Located on Hwy 89, in Tabernacle Square, on the south side of the Historic Tabernacle in downtown Paris, ID

Pioneer builder of the west. Major-General of the Nauvoo Legion. Alderman of the City of Nauvoo, in the time of Joseph Smith. Pioneer of Utah, 1847. Chairman of the first committee to organize civil government in the Rocky Mountains. Colonizer of San Bernardino Valley, California in 1851. First Mayor of San Bernardino City. Member of the Utah Territorial Legislature for many years. Colonizer of Bear Lake Valley, 1863, where he lived and died. Husband of six wives and father of fifty children. Friend of the Indians, humanitarian, Apostle of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, thirty-four years. One of God's Noblemen.

Bingham County
FORT HALL, IDAHO
Fort Hall – An Indian Trading Post UPTLA #11 pic#023

Sponsors: Eastern Idaho Area Boy Scouts of America, and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1932

Location: Just south of the town of Fort Hall on Hwy. 91, on the Oregon Trail

Idaho

First habitation in this region was built by Nathaniel J. Wyeth on the Snake River 14 miles west of this monument July 15 – August 4, 1834, and named for Henry Hall, senior member of Wyeth's firm. The original stockade, 80 feet square was purchased by Hudson's Bay Company in 1837 and rebuilt with adobe walls and substantial roofs, becoming an important station on the California – Oregon Trail. The trappers abandoned it about 1856.

SHELLEY, IDAHO

Historic Covered Wagon Display SUP #126 pic#024

Sponsor: Eagle Rock Chapter 2005

Location: North Bingham County Historical Park, 587 E. 1250 N. Shelley, ID 83274
GPS: N43 22 21.68, W112 10 1.76

This is a restored covered wagon typical in historic times, placed among other historic artifacts and buildings.

Historic Sheepcamp Display SUP #127 pic#025

Sponsor Eagle Rock Chapter, 2006

Location: North Bingham County Historical Park, 587 E. 1250 N. Shelley, ID 83274
GPS: N43 22 21.68, W112 10 1.76

The sheepcamp was home to the North American sheepherder from 1800 on.

Note: During the early years of sheep ranching, two horses pulled the sheep camp, and sometimes in the steep areas four horses were needed. It had the cook box and originally a

wood burning stove. The Thompson Sheep Company owned the wagon, and the Eagle Rock SUP Chapter, with much difficulty, restored it to its original condition and it was donated to the North Bingham County Historical Park. Sheep ranching was an important part of Idaho history, and it was a part of the Thompson family history for many years until 1985 when they turned to cattle ranching. Allen and Lorene Thompson wanted it to be an educational tool.

Kirkpatrick Cabin SUP #152 pic#026

Sponsor: Grove City Chapter, 2009

Location: North Bingham County Historical Park, 587 E. 1275 N. Shelley, ID.
GPS: N43 22 23.23, W112 9 55.57

Restored Pioneer Bunkhouse moved from Blackfoot to the Historical Park at Shelley.

Idaho

Pioneer School Bus **SUP #162 pic#375**

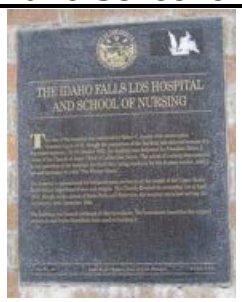
Sponsor: Grove City Chapter, 2010

Location: North Bingham Park, 2 miles west of Shelley, Idaho

This Pioneer School Bus is a replica of the ones used in rural communities throughout the west around the turn of the (20th) century. Men in the outlying areas combined their means and efforts to fabricate a conveyance to take their children to school and shelter them from the harsh elements. In the summer it was mounted on a wagon, in the winter on a sleigh and was pulled by horses. Some were covered with canvas others had small stoves. They were built with whatever they had on hand at the time.

Idaho

Bonneville County
IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO
Idaho Falls LDS Hospital and School of Nursing SUP #30 pic#027



Sponsor: Eagle Rock Chapter, 1990

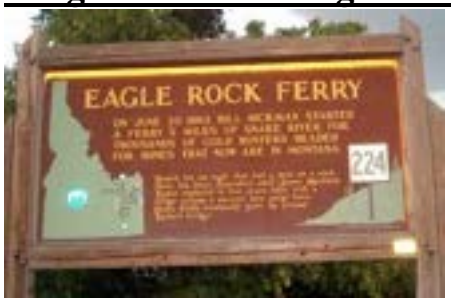
Location: Near the corner of Memorial Dr. & Riverside Dr., next to the Snake River
GPS: N43 29 50.14 W112 02 29.79

The Idea of the hospital was conceived by Heber C. Austin with construction commencing in 1919, though completion of the building was delayed because of a depressed economy. On 22 October 1923, the hospital was dedicated by President Heber J. Grant of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The school of nursing was essential in the operation of the hospital, the third floor being residence for the student nurses, until it became necessary to erect "The Nurse's Home"

The hospital is remembered for compassionate service to all the people of the Upper Snake River Valley regardless of race and religion. The Church divested it ownership 1st of April 1975, though under names of Idaho Falls and Riverview, the hospital continued serving the community until December 1986.

The building was located northwest of this monument. The monument resembles the original structure, and bricks therefrom were used in building it.

"Eagle Rock Crossing" of the Snake River UPTLA #15 pic#028



Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association,

Location: Idaho Falls City Park (cannot find marker)

Joseph Allen Taylor & Chet Taylor Innovative Farmers

SUP #151 pic#370

Sponsor: Eagle Rock Chapter, 2009, dedicated 2010

Location: 1851 East 97th South, Idaho Falls, ID, 83404
GPS: N43 24 36.14, W111 59 46.36 Elevation 4685 feet

A special tribute to Joseph Allen Taylor and his son Chet, who were the first to develop the potato cellar in 1909. At this time the Russet Burbank had been introduced to the Taylors. They planted the first 20 acres just to the west. The Russet was highly accepted in the markets, making it possible for the Taylors to become one of the largest grower/shipper in the state. The potato cellar made marketing possible throughout the fall to spring season.

This monument is dedicated to all early pioneers who contributed in making the potato industry the giant we know today.

LINCOLN, IDAHO

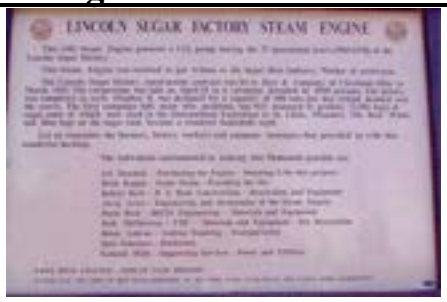
Evans Grain & Elevator Co-op SUP #101

Sponsor: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 2001

(this is not a monument although it was given a number, but is the location of the steam engine listed below in SUP #105)

Idaho

Lincoln Sugar Factory Steam Engine SUP #105 pic#030



Sponsor: Eagle Rock Chapter, 2001

Location: Located at Evans Grain & Elevator Co-op, 2719-2771 E Lincoln Rd
GPS: N43 30.688, W111 58.401

This 1902 Steam Engine powered a CO2
Pump during the 75 operational years (1903-1978) of the Lincoln Sugar Factory.

This Steam Engine was restored to pay tribute to the Sugar Beet Industry Worker of yesteryear.

The Lincoln Sugar Factory construction contract was let to Dyer & Company of Cleveland, Ohio in March 1903. The cornerstone was laid on April 14 in a ceremony attended by 4500 persons. The factory was completed in early October. It was designed for a capacity of 600 tons per day (which doubled over the years). The first campaign had many new problems, but still managed to produce 73,304 bags of sugar, some of which were used in the International Exposition in St. Louis, Missouri. The Red, White, and Blue logo on the sugar sack became a standard household sight.

Let us remember the farmers, factory workers and company managers that provided us with this wonderful heritage.

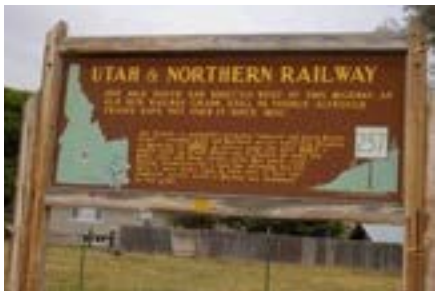
The plaque lists the individuals instrumental in making this monument possible.

Beet Sugar Industry SUP #103

Sponsor: Eagle Rock Chapter, 2001

Location: This is not a monument, although it was given a number, but is a book on this subject published in 2001, not included on Website.

Franklin County
PRESTON, IDAHO
Battle of Bear River – Bear River Massacre UPTLA #16 pic#032



Sponsor: Franklin County Chapter of the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers; Cache Valley Council, Boy Scouts of America; and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1932

Location: Highway 91 NW of Preston about 3 miles, at the intersection with Hot Springs Road, and ¼ mile after crossing the Bear River.
GPS: N42 08 26.88, W111 54 40.38 Elevation 4495 feet

This monument is a rock structure, with plaques on each side, and a miniature Teepee on the top. One plaque is by the Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and others. Another

plaque is by the National Park Service, and another by the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers. The fourth plaque is missing.

The Battle of Bear River, as it was called, and later designated as the Bear River Massacre, was fought in this vicinity January 29, 1863. Col. P. E. Connors, led 300 California Volunteers from Camp Douglas, Utah, against Bannock and Shoshone Indians, who had been blamed for hostile attacks on emigrants and settlers. Although exact numbers differ, more than 400 Indians were trapped and destroyed in battle as they occupied a winter camp that offered ideal protection in Battle Creek Canyon. They suffered a military disaster unmatched in western history, when Connor's Force struck at daybreak. 250 to 300 Indians were killed, including 90 women and children, and lodges were burned. Very few Indians survived, not only the battle but also the cold.

Fremont County
ST. ANTHONY, IDAHO
Fort Henry (on the Snake River) UPTLA #40 pic#033

Sponsor: Idaho Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1934 and Upper Snake River Valley Chapter, 2011

Location: Located on the southwest side of Clyde Keefer Memorial Park on the south side of the Henry's Fork of the Snake River, in downtown St. Anthony, Idaho, on the east side of Bridge Street

Fort Henry was built in the fall of 1810 by Captain Andrew Henry and his companions of the Missouri Fur Company, about five miles below here on the left bank of this stream (Henry's Fork of Snake River), first buildings erected by Americans in the present State of Idaho. It was abandoned in the spring of 1811 but was occupied in October of that year by Wilson Price Hunt and the Overland Astorians, who left their horses, built canoes and sought to

continue their journey by water to Astoria. The water journey ended at Cauldron Linn on Snake River near the site of Milner Dam. The party proceeded on foot, arriving at Astoria Feb. 15, 1812.

In 2011, the Upper Snake River Valley Chapter undertook the task of rebuilding and re-dedicating this crumbling old monument that had stood since 1934.

Lemhi County
TENDOY, IDAHO
The Salmon River Mission - Fort Lemhi UPTLA #116 pic#034

Sponsor: Idaho members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and the Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1950

Location: At Tendoy, Idaho, from Idaho Highway 28 turn east on Agency Creek Road (a/k/a Tendoy Lane), and travel a short distance to the old highway 28 and turn left (north) to Fort Lemhi on east side of the road. (1.8 miles in all from the turnoff). Climb on footpath to top of hill in cemetery. Access is available on private property and by permission only.
GPS: N44 59 00, W113 38 24

Idaho

The Indian Mission Call: Issued by Brigham Young to 27 elders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon) at Salt Lake City, On April 6, 1855.

"Go into the Salmon River Country, Oregon Territory. Many tribes converge upon that area to fish and hunt. Choose an appropriate location and found a mission. Teach them the arts of husbandry and peace according to our gospel plan."

The Journey: These Idaho pioneers traveled 380 miles in 22 days with 11 wagons, 46 oxen, 7 horses, & much cattle. Roads were mostly non-existent

Fort Lemhi: Site of the first irrigation project in the great northwest established June 18, 1855. The fort had two sections: a timber stockade 16 rods square which surrounded 25 cabins; a Spanish wall (mud) stock enclosure the same size.

Brigham Young and 142 people visited and approved the mission in May 1857. New settlers followed, making a total population in excess of 100 souls. About 100 Indians were converted.

Indian raids on the mission, and its abandonment in March 1858, were due to the influence of Johnston's Army encamped at Fort Bridger.

Killed: William Bailey Lake, James Miller, George McBride

Wounded: Andrew Quigley, Oliver Robinson, Lewis W. Shurtliff, Thomas Smith, Fountain Welch

Madison County
BURTON (HENRY'S FORK), IDAHO
Honor of The Mormon Pioneers of Idaho – Builders of North Fork (Snake River) Ferry UPTLA #70 pic#035

Sponsor: Burton Troops 46 & 146 BSA and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

Location: Near Burton, Idaho, 6.5 miles west of the corner of Center St. and Main St. in Rexburg, on Hwy 33

The first ferry on Henry's Fork of Snake River was first created near this spot March 26, 1888. It was constructed by Rexburg Stake Pioneers to facilitate colonization of this valley.
Owners: Thomas E. Ricks, William F. Rigby, Francis E. Gunnell, Henry Flamm, Sr.
Carpenters: John Dalling, Peter Flamm
Operator: Caleb Flamm

REXBURG, IDAHO

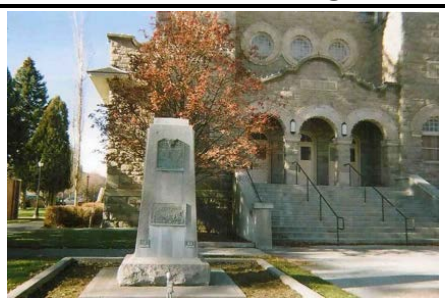
Early Rexburg **SUP #111 pic#036**

Sponsor: Upper Snake River Valley Chapter, 2001

Location: 51 N. Center, Rexburg, Idaho (at the site of the old Tabernacle)

This marker shows a map of the original street plan for the Rexburg settlement, locating the homes of the first settlers and other historical buildings.

Rexburg Stake Pioneers **UPTLA #54 pic#037**



Sponsor: Members of Rexburg Stake & Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1935

Location: 51 North Center St., on the south side of the east steps of the Rexburg Civic Center, formerly LDS Tabernacle

This plaque lists the names of the founders of Rexburg, March 11, 1883. It also reiterates the Pioneer Call: "Go into the Snake River Country. Found settlements, care for the Indians; stand upon an equal footing, and co-operate in making improvements. Gain influence among all men, and strengthen the cords of the Stakes of Zion" John Taylor, George Q. Cannon, Joseph F. Smith

Idaho

Rexburg Tabernacle Centennial SUP #180 pic#398

Sponsor: City of Rexburg, Upper Snake River Valley Historical Society, and the Upper Snake River Valley Chapter, National Sons of Utah Pioneers, dedicated July 24, 2013.

Location: 51 North Center St. Rexburg, Madison County, Idaho

Rexburg Tabernacle Centennial, 1912 - 2012 (headline)
Ground was broken on May 14, 1911 by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints to construct a tabernacle for the purpose of holding conference, baptisms and other special meetings. President Joseph F. Smith dedicated the tabernacle eight months later on January 7, 1912. The original cost was $29,000. Church services were held in the tabernacle until June 5, 1976 when the Teton Dam broke and flooded the upper valley. The Church then sold the tabernacle to the City of Rexburg to be restored as a civic center and museum.

Idaho

Rexburg Public Square **SUP #161 pic#373**

Sponsor: Upper Snake River Valley Chapter, 2010

Location: Rexburg Public Square,

In February of 1883, Colonizer and Bishop, Thomas E. Ricks commissioned Andrew A. Anderson to survey Rexburg City. This block was set aside as the Public Square. In the early days of colonization, settlers camped here before moving to their permanent locations. Here at the Square was a racetrack, ball field, bandstand, and a bowery for the community. The Square was the gathering place for Rexburg and surrounding areas for patriotic, political, community and family activities. By 1912, the Rexburg LDS Tabernacle was completed and many of the activities moved there, away from the Public Square.

Illinois

Hancock County

NAUVOO, ILLINOIS

Nauvoo Flag Pole **SUP #c-1 pic#038**

Sponsor: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1978

Location: At Gazebo at the west end of Parley St. near the Mississippi River

On August 19, 1978, the Sons of Utah Pioneers donated a flagpole at Nauvoo with the inscription at the base of the pole: “In memory of our God, our religion, and freedom, and our peace, our wives, and our children” (Alma 46:12).

Illinois

National Woman's Relief Society

UPTLA (no number) SUP #191 pic#039

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1933

Location: At the entrance to the Monument to Women Gardens, Nauvoo, Illinois

This monument marks the site of the building in the upper room of which the Female Relief Society, now the National Women's Relief Society, was organized March 17, 1842, by the Prophet Joseph Smith, first President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, assisted by John Taylor and Willard Richards.

The charter officers were: Emma Hale Smith, President; Sarah M. Cleveland, First Counselor; Elizabeth Ann Whitney, Second Counselor; Eliza R. Snow, Secretary; Phoebe M. Wheeler, Assistant Secretary; Elvira A. Cowles, Treasurer. The purposes of the Society were to care for the poor, minister to the sick, comfort the sorrowing, teach righteousness and strengthen the morals of the community.

The original minutes and records were taken by Eliza R. Snow to Utah, where the work of the organization was continued by the Church. Of the eighteen charter members three became presidents. The seven women who have presided over the organization are: Emma Hale Smith, Eliza R. Snow, Zina D.H. Young, Bathsheba W. Smith, Emmeline B. Wells, Clarissa Smith Williams and Louise Yates Robison. The present membership, in 1933, is 67,000.

Keeping pace with the development of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, this society has become potent for benevolence, education and progress among women.

This monument originally marked the site of the building in which the Relief Society was organized March 17, 1842. In 1952, the monument was moved to the Temple lot. The

Church, in recognition of its historical value, placed it at the entrance to the Monument to Women Gardens in 1988.

Pike County
NEW SALEM, ILLINOIS
Abraham Lincoln, Frontiersman SUP #E pic#040

Sponsor: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1954

Location: New Salem State Park

Dr. Avard Tennyson Fairbanks was the sculptor for this larger-than-life bronze statue, which became known as "Abraham Lincoln, Frontiersman." The outline of this statue of Lincoln was chosen to appear on the new Illinois state quarter. The monument was a gift to Illinois by the SUP. It is located at the "Hilltop" entrance to the reconstructed village, and depicts Lincoln at the critical period of his life, when he discarded the axe of the frontiersman and turned to the study of law. The original sculpture is displayed in the Fairview, Utah Museum of History and Art.

Iowa

Pottawattamie County

CRESCENT, IOWA

Mormon Pioneer Memorial Bridge UPTLA #131 pic#041

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, June 1, 1953

Location: At the bridge, near Crescent, Iowa

This bridge is on the Mormon Pioneer Trail from Nauvoo, Illinois to the Rocky Mountains. Driven from their homes by mobs, many of the dispossessed Mormon people crossed the Mississippi River on the ice in February 1846. From these refugees five hundred volunteers for the Mexican War left here on the longest infantry march in recorded history.

Winter Quarters was established on the west bank of the Missouri River and a ferry was operated at this site. Six hundred of these people – Nebraska's first white settlers died here that winter.

April 5, 1847, Brigham Young and one hundred forty-seven others resumed the journey to select the trail and locate the place where the Mormon people could worship God in accordance with their religious belief. They reached the valley of the Great Salt Lake July 24 and founded Salt Lake City in the top of the mountains. Thousands followed them invented modern irrigation and built an empire in the west.

Nebraska

Dodge County
FREMONT
Mormon Pioneer Trail UPTLA #117 no pic
Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 22 May 1950

Location: (haven't located)

Douglas County
FLORENCE, (OMAHA) NEBRASKA
Mormon Pioneer Memorial Bridge UPTLA #130 pic#043

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1950 (probably 1953, the same as the plaque at the other end of the bridge in Iowa)

Location: At the bridge at Florence (plaque is missing)

This bridge is on the Mormon Pioneer Trail from Nauvoo, Illinois to the Rocky Mountains. Driven from their homes by mobs, many of the dispossessed Mormon people crossed the Mississippi River on the ice in February 1846. From these refugees five hundred volunteers for the Mexican War left here on the longest infantry march in recorded history.

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Second plaque:
Mormon Pioneer Memorial Bridge
Built by Douglas County Nebraska

Nebraska

North Omaha Bridge Commission
H. L. Karrer W F. Schollman
Chairman 1951 Chairman 1952
L. Dale Matthews
Secy. – Treas.

Schmid, Snow & Ford
General Counsel

Harrington & Cortelyou Richard F. Ferguson
Consulting Engineers Associate Engineers

J. Mitchell Garrison Resident Engineer
(unreadable) Contracting Co.

Lincoln County
NORTH PLATTE, NEBRASKA
Pioneer Camp **UPTLA #80 pic#044**

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1938

Location: This location is now an airport (plaque replaced by Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail sign)

Fleeing heated religious and political hostility and persecution, many members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (widely known as Mormons) abruptly fled their homes in Nauvoo, Illinois in February 1846. Unprepared for the cold of winter, these pioneers traveled 265 agonizing miles in four months. Heavy spring rains that year turned the rolling plains of southern Iowa into a quagmire of axle-deep mud. Sheer exhaustion and a lack of provisions continually hampered their efforts triggering the decision to stop and

winter over near the banks of the Missouri River. In the spring of 1847, after a respite and an opportunity to make better travel plans, 143 men, three women and two boys started across Nebraska for the New Zion on the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains.

Following a rough trace blazed by earlier explorers, fur traders and missionaries, this pioneering group began laying out a route to the West that would later be used by thousands of other Mormons and Forty-niners. These first pioneers established ferries, campsites, bridges and supply depots – improvements that earned the route its name "The Mormon Trail."

Morrill County
BRIDGEPORT, NEBRASKA
Pioneer Camp UPTLA #79 no pic
Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1938

Location: Bridgeport, NE

Nevada

Douglas County

GENOA, NEVADA

Mormon Station State Historic Park

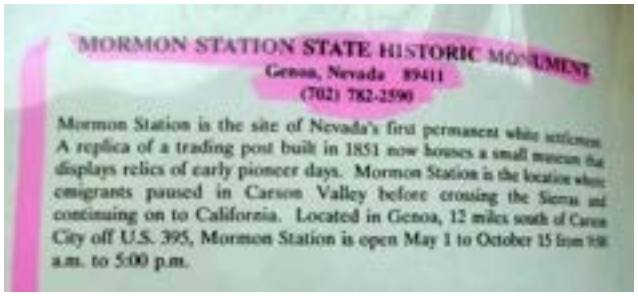
Location: Intersection of Hwy 206 and Hwy 758, south of Carson City, and over the mountain to the east of Lake Tahoe.

Genoa First Cabin SUP #59 pic#046

Sponsor: Sierra Chapter, 1992

Location: Intersection of Hwy 206 and Hwy 758, south of Carson City, and over the mountain to the east of Lake Tahoe.

Mormon Station – Genoa SUP #36 pic#047



Sponsor: Sierra Chapter, 1991

Location: Intersection of Hwy 206 and Hwy 758, south of Carson City, and over the mountain to the east of Lake Tahoe.

In early June, 1850, a party of Mormons led by Abner and Thomas Blackburn, Hampton S. Beatie and Joseph Dumont established a trading post about a mile to the north of this site. In September, as they returned to Salt Lake City, a party of Bannock Indians attacked them and stole most of their horses and livestock. On September 9, 1850, the U. S. Congress created the Utah Territory, which included this section of present-day Nevada. Nine months later, June 1, 1851, John and Enoch Reese, Salt Lake merchants, arrived to establish Mormon Station, the first settlement in present-day Nevada.

On June 17, 1854, the Utah Territorial Legislature created Carson County. Probate Judge Orson Hyde, Judge George P. Stiles, U.S. Marshal Joseph L. Heywood and other Mormons arrived to organize and help colonize the county on June 17, 1855. The original Mormon Station buildings were destroyed in a fire on June 28, 1910 (see article in picture #047d) and the lot stood vacant until the present replica of the fort was constructed in 1947-48. On July 24, 1948, Mormons and State Officials dedicated the fort at a Pioneer Day celebration here in Genoa.

Genoa – First Settlement in Nevada UPTLA #38/SUP #36 pic#047

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1934

Location: Mormon Station State Historic Park. Intersection of Hwy 206 and Hwy 758, south of Carson City, and over the mountain to the east of Lake Tahoe. <<Can't locate plaque – see SUP #36>>

A plaque numbered UPTLA #38 was placed in a location called the "Mormon Station State Historic Park" by the Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association entitled "Genoa -- first settlement in Nevada". As near as can currently be determined it was put there in 1934, but has been missing for years. The inscription was similar to the SUP plaque, #36, put there in 1991. It is assumed that SUP #36 is either a replacement for UPTLA #38 or was placed there independently by the SUP Sierra Chapter.

New Mexico

BETWEEN SANTA FE AND ALBUQUERQUE

Mormon Battalion Route **UPTLA #99 pic#049**

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association 30 May 1940

Location: On Interstate 25 between Santa Fe and Albuquerque, New Mexico, take exit #257 (Budagher Blvd.) and then take the west frontage road, (Rose St.) toward Albuquerque about 1 1/4 miles. The monument with the parking lot is on the north and west (right) side of the road.
GPS: N35 27 05.91, W106 21 14.03

The Mormon Battalion composed of 500 men mustered into the service of the United States in the war with Mexico, was called to the colors as the Mormon pioneers were beginning their historic trek to the Rocky Mountains. At the conclusion of the 2,000 mile march from Council Bluffs, Iowa, to San Diego, California, the leader who took command at Santa Fe paid tribute to his men in part as follows: “History may be searched in vain for an equal march of infantry. Half of it has been through a wilderness where nothing but savages and wild beasts are found, or deserts where, for want of water, there is no living creature. There with almost hopeless labor, we have dug wells, which the future traveler will enjoy. Without a guide who had traversed them, we have ventured into trackless tablelands where water was not found for several marches. With crow bar and pick and axe in hand, we have worked our

way over mountains which seemed to defy aught save the wild goat, and hewed a pass through a chasm of living rock more narrow than our wagons to bring these first wagons to the Pacific. We have preserved the strength of our mules by herding them over large tracts, which you have laboriously guarded without loss.

“Thus, marching half naked and half fed, and living upon wild animals, we have discovered and made a road of great value to our country.” Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cook

Official order issued January 30, 1847, upon the safe arrival of the battalion in San Diego, California.

Note: Apparently some time since the monument was erected in 1940, an observer took offense to the wording the leader of the Mormon Battalion used in 1847 when he wrote the history, in describing the conditions he found on the march. As a result, the word “savages” was hammered and severely damaged on the plaque.

Pennsylvania

Wallace, Chester County

Freedom and Faith (Mormon Hollow) SUP #116 pic#050

Sponsor: Ogden Pioneer Chapter, 2005, and Harmony Chapter and Fairview Presbyterian Church 2010

Location: 991 Little Conestoga Rd. Glenmoore, PA

In this building, Freedom was practiced and Faith was preached. Edward Hunter, a Quaker, donated this building to the citizens of Chester County for educational purposes, and insisted that "they would allow all persons and persuasions to meet in it to worship God." It was originally called the "West Nantmeal Seminary", and was built in 1830. Later, the name was changed to the "Wallace township Seminary" when a new township was formed.

In 1839, two Latter-day Saint missionaries arranged to use the building and the local population was outraged. Edward told the locals, "When I gave the lease for that land and helped build that house, it was particularly agreed and stated in the lease that people of every religion should have the privilege of meeting there to worship God. Now those Mormons are going to have their rights, or else the lease is out and I'll take the Seminary." The missionaries began to preach there, that spring of 1839, and meetings were held there regularly thereafter.

In January of 1840, the Prophet Joseph Smith, Jr. preached herein to the Brandywine Branch, and it was reported to be a time of "great harmony" and much important instruction.

Edward was baptized October 8, 1840, and by about that time there were 130 members of the Church in Chester County, who were all blessed by the kindness and concern of Edward Hunter, in this area that became known as "Mormon Hollow."

Pennsylvania

Edward Hunter later became the third Presiding Bishop of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints serving from 1851 until his death in 1883 at the age of 90.

Note: At the dedication of the Freedom and Faith plaque in 2005, the Presbyterian Minister of the nearby church revealed that their origin also dated back to the West Nantmeal Seminary Building and Edward Hunter's generosity. The Minister had been invited as he had offered parking privileges at his church for the SUP bus. In 2010, a combined monument was erected with a plaque from the Presbyterian Church and the original SUP plaque mounted side by side. The Harmony (Pennsylvania) Chapter of the SUP and the Fairview Presbyterian Church worked together to accomplish this.

Utah

Beaver County

BEAVER, UTAH

Fort Cameron **UPTLA #67 pic#051**

Sponsors: Beaver Stake of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1936

Location: 200 South and Main, Beaver, Utah (Located 2 Miles East)

Established as the Post of Beaver, May 25, 1872, by 8th U.S. Infantry, Major John D. Wilkins, commanding. The military reservation, declared May 12, 1873, comprised two and two-thirds square miles. The name was changed July 1, 1874, to Fort Cameron, in honor of Colonel James Cameron who fell at Bull Run, July 21, 1861. The post was abandoned May 1, 1883, and the improvements sold to John R. Murdock and Philo T. Farnsworth. The L.D.S. Church conducted there the Beaver Branch of the Brigham Young Academy (later University) from 1898 to 1922.

Lee's Ranch Indian Raid **UPTLA #68 pic#052**

Sponsors: Beaver Stake of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1936

Location: 1300 South Main, Beaver, Utah

Hostile Indians raided a small settlement in this vicinity October 27, 1866, centering their attack on the house where Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Lee, their two daughters, and 8 year old son, a young Miss Hall and Joseph Lillywhite were barricaded, fighting desperately. During the

daylong battle, Lillywhite was seriously wounded. Lee killed three Indians, and the house was badly damaged, partly by firebrands. Miss Hall and the 8-year-old son escaped and secretly journeyed by separate trails to Beaver to give the alarm. Posses of Militiamen were organized and sent to the rescue. When they arrived the Indians had departed.

Utah

Box Elder County
BEAR RIVER CITY
In Honor of James Bridger 1804 – 1881 UPTLA #10 pic#053

Sponsors: Bear River Chapter of Future Farmers of America and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1932

Location: 1 mile north of Bear River City, Utah, Hwy 13

Early western fur trapper, frontiersman, scout and guide. To settle a wager among the trappers who were making their first winter rendezvous in Cache Valley, Bridger floated alone in a bull boat down Bear River to its outlet to determine the river's course in the late autumn or early winter of 1824, thus making the original discovery of Great Salt Lake, but believing he had discovered a salty arm of the Pacific Ocean, he halted at such view points as this en route to reconnoiter.

BRIGHAM CITY, UTAH
Brigham City, a Co-op Town SUP #74 pic#054

Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter

Location: Brigham Young Park, West Forest St., Brigham City, Utah

Brigham City was the first important Mormon community to organize itself for cooperative activity under a system later incorporated in the United Order of 1874. Approximately 30 or 40 industry branches were established with the aim of providing employment for everyone in producing & manufacturing what they consumed & used. The Co-op as a joint stock enterprise with Elder Lorenzo Snow & three others subscribing 3,000 from 1864 to 1880. The following co-op branches were established: Hog Farm, Saddles, Dry Farm, Broom Fac.,

Blacksmith, Furniture Dep., Harness Shop, Mulberry Tree, Cooperage, Planning (sic) Mill, Butcher Dep., 2 Saw Mills, Silk Worms, Brush Fac., Hats & Caps, Textile Ind., Wagon & Carriage, Cotton Farm, Green House & Nursery, Rope Fac., Millinery Shop, Repair Shop, Tin Shop, Boot & Shoe Fac., Tailor & Fancy, Pottery Shop, Wood Turning

The Co-op operated in Brigham City for more than 15 years, and had a profound influence on the history of Utah and surrounding areas occupied by the Mormons. It was discontinued 1880.

Davis Fort SUP #200 pic#055

Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter

Location: 700 N. 400 W., Brigham City, Utah

Soon after the first white families settled at Box Elder, they built a temporary fort to protect themselves from Shoshone Indian attacks.

The Davis Fort was named after their leader, William Davis and consisted of a row of simple log cabins.

The people moved out of the fort in the spring of 1852.

Box Elder Fort SUP #55 pic#056

Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter, 1992

Location: 280 N. 200 W., Brigham City, Utah – behind Lincoln Center

Utah

In July 1853 Brigham Young ordered the people settled in the Brigham City vicinity to construct another fort to provide protection from the Indians. This fort extended north and south about 15 rods and east and west about 8 rods from a point located about 15 feet east of this marker. The fort was later expanded to accommodate more settlers and a school house was then built adjacent to it. The exterior walls of the fort were actually the walls of the log houses which comprised the three walls of the fort. The south end of the fort near the location of the school was left open. The Indian danger soon abated and President Brigham Young ordered that a survey and a plat of the city be made in 1855 to allow the settlers to move from the fort.

Union Pacific Depot – Built 1907 **SUP #206 pic#057**

Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter

Location: West Forest St., Brigham City, Utah by RR Tracks
GPS; N41 30 37.11, W112 01 44.59

The depot served thousands of train passengers over the years. The trains also handled shipments of coal, locally grown produce, and mail.

During World War II, a track was installed between the depot and Brigham City's Bushnell Military Hospital for transporting wounded servicemen and medical supplies.

Utah

Tithing Office SUP #205 pic#058

Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter

Location: 64 S. 100 W., Brigham City, Utah

Early Church members brought goods instead of cash to contribute one-tenth of their earnings as tithing. The Brigham City Tithing Office, built in 1877, had storage rooms for perishable goods and a rock wall around the acre yard for animals received as tithing.

Brigham City Tabernacle (also known as Box Elder Tabernacle) SUP #21 pic#059

Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter, 1988

Location: 200 S. Main, Brigham City, Utah
GPS : N41 30 18.95, W112 00 50.84

This stately building is one of the finest examples of nineteenth century Latter-day Saint architecture. For more than a century, it has served as a center of Christian worship; cultural enrichment, and community activities. Towering above the trees, it has become one of the principal landmarks of the region.

Members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints settled this area in 1851, just four years after the arrival of the first pioneers in Salt Lake City. Under the leadership of Elder Lorenzo Snow of the Council of the Twelve Apostles, they built this town at the mouth of Box Elder Canyon, near traditional Shoshone Indian campgrounds, and named it for Church President Brigham Young. For many years they worshipped in a log meetinghouse and in the local courthouse, but in 1865, Brigham Young directed Elder Snow and other

community leaders to build a tabernacle for conferences of the Box Elder Stake. The local leaders had already selected a site on the corner of Main and Forest Streets in the center of town when President Young visited the community. However, according to tradition, he led them here to “Sagebrush Hill,” the highest point on Main Street, and said, “This is the spot for your tabernacle.” The selection of this site ensured that the building would be visible for many miles across the valley. President Young and Territorial Surveyor Jesse W. Fox laid the cornerstones on 9 May 1865.

Construction proceeded slowly as local manpower was diverted to completing the transcontinental railroad. Work on the building resumed in earnest in 1876, mostly with donated labor. Local craftsmen used quartzite, sandstone, and lumber from the nearby mountains. Women donated produce from their gardens and eggs laid on Sundays to sell for the needed cash for glass and other materials that could not be produced locally. Fourteen years after Brigham Young laid the cornerstones, the first meeting in the partially completed building took place on 27 May 1879.

As originally built, the tabernacle was sturdy but plain in appearance. However, in 1889 a conference of the Box Elder Stake voted to “complete” the building in the following months, a tower, a gallery, a rear vestibule, brick buttresses with decorative caps, and other improvements were added to beautify the structure. Church President Wilford Woodruff dedicated the finished building 28 October 1890.

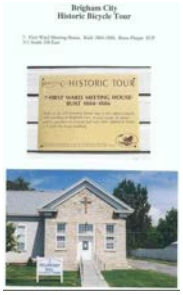
On Sunday, 9 February 1896, as people began to assemble for afternoon services, a fire started in the furnace room, No one was injured, but despite frantic efforts, only smoke-blackened stone walls remained an hour later. Stake President Rudger Clawson supervised reconstruction over the next thirteen months. The new tabernacle was even finer than the old, with elegant woodwork, a distinctive gothic-revival tower, and sixteen graceful pinnacles. On 21 March 1897, George Q. Cannon, first counselor to President Woodruff, rededicated the rebuilt structure.

Throughout the following years, the people of Brigham City and neighboring towns have preserved and maintained this beloved building. In 1971, it was listed on the National Register of Historic Places, one of the first buildings in Utah to be so honored. Beginning in 1985, an extensive restoration program replaced the mechanical and electrical systems, reinforced the structure, and carefully renewed both the exterior and interior to guarantee the continued preservation of this magnificent landmark. The 106-year-old tabernacle was rededicated on 12 April 1987 by Elder Body K. Packer of the Council of the Twelve Apostles, a native of Brigham City.

This marker was placed in commemoration of the restoration of the Brigham City Tabernacle by the Box Elder Chapter of the Sons of Utah Pioneers and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in 1988.

Utah

First Ward Meeting House SUP #201 pic#060



Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter

Location: 311 S. 100 E., Brigham City, Utah

Built in 1884–1886, the First Ward Meeting House is the oldest church still standing in Brigham City. It was made of stone, and a wooden recreation hall was later added to form a T with the main building.

Brigham City Archway Sign SUP #197 pic#061

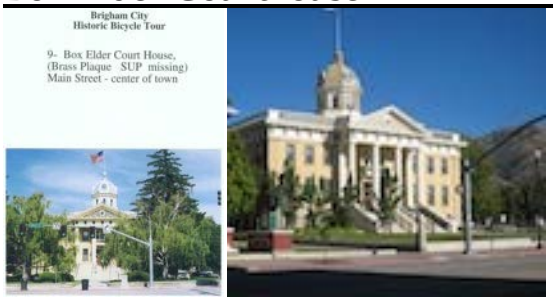
Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter

Location: 50 S. Main, Brigham City, Utah

The Brigham City Archway was built in 1928 at a cost of $2,400, most of which came from citizen donations. The finished sign measured 9 by 33 feet and was embellished with more than 350 electrical lights. The sign was replaced with newer materials in 1984.

Utah

Box Elder Courthouse SUP # 196 pic#062

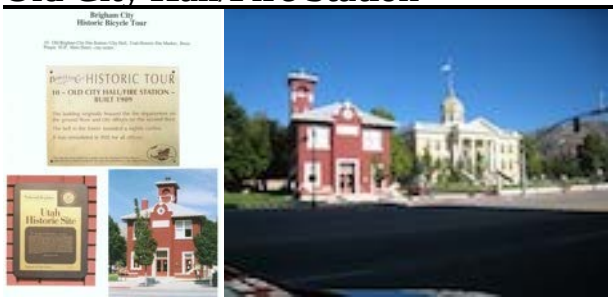


Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter

Location: Main Street – Center of town, Brigham City, Utah

<<Missing plaque>>

Old City Hall/Fire Station SUP #203 pic#063



Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter

Location: Main St. – City Center, Brigham City, Utah

The first city hall was built in Brigham City in 1909. The building originally housed the fire department, city offices, a jail cell in the southeast corner and “hobo apartments” in the basement. It was remodeled in 1935 and served as city hall until 1974.

Brigham City Co-op Store SUP #198 pic#064

Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter

Utah

Location: Corner Main & Forest (Wells Fargo Bank), Brigham City, Utah

Built in 1890, the mercantile store was the last building constructed from the Brigham City Co-op. Three years after the store opened, a fire destroyed the business a year before the cooperative organization closed. First Security Bank bought the building on July 29, 1942.

Box Elder Academy of Music and Dancing SUP #195 pic#065

Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter

Location: 62 North Main, Brigham City, Utah

Built in 1903, the elegant two-story building had an upper floor for dancing and an open-air pavilion on the ground floor. Brothers Christian and Peter Christensen ran the Academy and offered dance instruction and ballroom dancing. Three of Christian's sons—William, Harold, and Lew—studied at the Academy and later became national figures in the ballet world.

Grist Mill SUP #202 pic#066

Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter

Utah

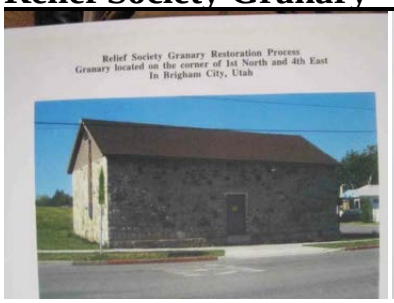
Location: 200 N. 400 E., Brigham City, Utah

This mill designed by Frederick Kesler was the first industrial building in Brigham City. Its production of flour was vital in the development of the small community.

John H. Bott purchased the mill in 1890 for his stone cutting and monument company which has continued as a family business through four generations of Botts.

Note: This building was destroyed by fire Aug. 26, 2008.

Relief Society Granary – Built 1877 SUP #148 pic#068



Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter and Scott Shakespear (Eagle Scout), 2008

Location: 100 N. 400 E., Brigham City

This site contains two plaques: The original Plaque and a new plaque within a kiosk added by Scott Shakespear.

Relief Society Granary - Built 1877

The granary was built by the Brigham City Co-op to store wheat collected for the needy by the Relief Society, the LDS women's organization. The wheat was obtained by women and children gleaning in the fields after men had harvested the grain.

Historic Brigham City Relief Society Granary (kiosk)
In 1876, Harriet Snow, Box Elder Stake Relief Society President, was asked by the LDS General Relief Society President, Emmeline B. Wells, to join with women's groups throughout the LDS Church to gather and store wheat against a time of need from drought, crop failure, or insect plague. Women and children went into the fields after the men completed the harvest and gleaned the remaining stalks and grains of wheat for storage. In Brigham City, 100 bushels of wheat were gleaned and stored first in the basement of the courthouse, and then in an upper bedroom of Harriet Snow's house.

Harriet requested a granary be built and in 1877 Lorenzo Snow, her husband, authorized the construction of this rock building on what was known as Co-op Square. The granary was well constructed of rock and brick. Primary children gathered glass to be crushed and worked into the mortar to help keep mice out. The women of the Relief Society kept the granary clean and used lime to keep bugs away. The stored wheat was used mostly for local needs, but at times wheat was sent outside Box Elder County. One such day of need arrived in 1898 when wheat was sent to Parowan and other southern Utah settlements that were suffering from drought. In 1906 a train car of flour from the Relief Society granaries was sent to earthquake-devastated San Francisco. At intervals unused wheat was sold and replenished to keep it fresh.

The need for small, local granaries eventually passed, and this building was sold to the Box Elder School District to store food for school lunch programs. Because of its thick walls, the building was used for cold storage. When use of the building ceased in 1967, it slowly fell into disrepair. In 2008 the Box Elder Chapter of the Sons of Utah Pioneers emptied the building of the old freezers, re-built the collapsing roof and refurbished the inside.

This durable old building, the Brigham City Relief Society Granary, today stands as a reminder of the hard work, frugality and vision of the Pioneer settlers of Brigham City and Box Elder County.

Utah

Woolen Mill - Built 1870 SUP #207 pic#069

Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter

Location: 56 N. 500 E., Brigham City, Utah

One of the major industries of the Brigham City C-op, the woolen mill produced wool on 200 spindles and 7 looms. By 1877 the mill produced $42,000 worth of wool in 44 weeks.

After the co-op closed, James Baron bought the mill and renamed it Baron Woolen Mills. Baron family members operated the mill until it was sold outside the family in 1988. The business continues under the Baron name.

Note: The mill was greatly damaged in the fire of June 29, 2014, with the intent to rebuild it. However, according to newspaper accounts, the mill was so severely damaged by a subsequent fire on July 20, 2015, that it had to be demolished.

Planing Mill – Built 1875 SUP #204 pic#070

Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter

Location: Forest St. and 600 E., Brigham City, Utah

James Pett built the planing mill for the Brigham City Co-op. It produced cabinetry and furniture as well as square nails.

After the Co-op closed, John Finley Merrell bought the planing mill, and has been operated by four generations of the Merrell Family.

Note: The building was destroyed by fire Nov. 10, 2008.

Utah

Lorenzo Snow Burial Site SUP #5 pic#071

Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter, 1984

Location: Brigham City Cemetery 495 E. 500 S., Brigham City, Utah

Lorenzo Snow was born 2 April, 1814, in Mantua, Ohio, a son of Oliver and Rosetta Snow. He joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in June of 1836 at the age of 22. He crossed the plains, captained his wagon company, and arrived in the Salt Lake Valley in 1848. He was called to be an Apostle in 1849 at the age of 34. In the same year he was sent to Europe as a missionary, and he helped establish new missions in Italy, Switzerland and Malta, and directed the opening of a mission in India. He served five missions.

In 1863 he was called to preside over the colonization of Brigham City. In 1865 he organized the Brigham City Cooperative Association. He lived in Brigham City from 1873 to 1880, where he helped start a woolen mill, tannery, shoe factory, hat factory, cheese factory, tailor shop, furniture shop, blacksmith and tin shop.

He served as President of the Box Elder Stake, Counselor to President Brigham Young, and became President of the Salt Lake Temple. He was sustained as President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints 13 September 1898, and served in that capacity for three years. He improved the financial status of the church and started the church on the road to economic prosperity. President Snow distinguished himself as a prophet, writer, educator, missionary, pioneer, legislator and colonizer. He died 10 October, 1901, in Salt Lake City, Utah, at the age of 87.

Utah

Bushnell Hospital/Intermountain Indian School SUP #199 pic#072

Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter

Location: 400 E. 700 S. (entrance), Brigham City, Utah
GPS: N41 29 20.48, W112 00 33.02

In 1942, Bushnell General Hospital was built in Brigham City to treat World War II wounded. The hospital closed in 1946 after 13,000 army personnel were treated there.

In 1950, the Bureau of Indian Affairs converted the Bushnell facility to a boarding school for Navajo children. The school closed in 1984.

Pioneer Care Center SUP #25 pic#073

Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter, 1984

Location: 800 S. 200 W., Brigham City, Utah

The same sun, moon and stars shone over these everlasting hills when old Lake Bonneville's waters reached midway up these mountains. Later, native American hunters roamed these lands which they called Woebequachee. Here they fished Pe-Ogway (Bear River) and streams draining into the salty sea they named Onaba.

Pioneers came to Deseret in 1847 and went north among the Shoshone Indians. By 1852 Willow Creek, 3 Mile Creek, Box Elder and Call's Fort were established as new settlements. Many trestles and miles of steel helped to span and conquer these new lands. The Golden Spike driven on 10 May 1869 at Promontory, brought a hive of industry to the west.

Utah

Brigham City was one of the most prosperous and progressive settlements in this territory. During the 1870-80 era, the city realized a high point of achievement in living the United Order. Brigham City experienced a healthy expansion as choice people, fruit and crops made the desert blossom like a rose. And now, in more recent days, America has reached the moon and other galaxies, inspired by thoughts and actions of people in the Brigham City area. The sacrifice, commitment and charity of all generations of those who lived, loved and died here is symbolized and honored by this building. May this dancing fire of the human spirit continually burn within us and renew our faith and love for one another.

In 1961 the Box Elder Chapter of the Sons of Utah Pioneers sold the Community Center property to Brigham City Corporation, then donated $10,000 to Box Elder County Commissioners for the purchase of this site for a nursing home. Besides the Sons of Utah Pioneers, countless others have given time, talent and patience to develop this facility known as Pioneer Care Center.

Brigham Young's Last Public Address UPTLA #69 pic#074

Sponsors: Brigham City Corporation, Wards, Civic Clubs, Patriotic Organizations in Box Elder Stake, including the Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, Aug. 19, 1937.

Location: Brigham Young Park, West Forest, Brigham City, Utah

Erected in honor of Brigham Young in commemoration of the outstanding service he rendered to the intermountain west, as patriot, pioneer, colonizer, Church leader and statesman. On this plot of ground Aug. 19, 1877, he delivered his last public address when he organized the Box Elder Stake.

COLLINSTON, UTAH

Hampton's Bear River Crossing **SUP #C pic#075**

Sponsor: Golden Spike & Box Elder Chapters, 1957

Location: From I15 take the Utah Highway 30 Exit #385 and head east toward 6000 W (3.7 miles). Turn left onto 3200 W St (.1 Miles). Turn left onto 15200 N (.4 Miles) and continue onto Bigler Road 249 feet.
GPS: N41 47 1.2, W112 06 20.3

Hampton's Bear River Crossing ford was used by Indians, fur trappers and mountain men. About 1853 Ben Hampton and Wm. Godbe operated a ferry for emigrant traffic. The site became a "home station" successively for stages of Oliver & Conover, Ben Holladay, and Wells-Fargo. About 1866 Hampton, Godbe, Alvin Nichols, Sr., Mark Bigler and others erected the toll bridge, stage barns and rock hotel. The bridge was acquired by Box Elder County in 1883. In 1904 the rails reached Malad and traffic through here declined. The station remains one of the best preserved of all stage stops in the old west.

Utah

Hansen Dairy **SUP #186 pic#403**

Sponsor: Descendants of Christian Hansen, 2013 and Box Elder Chapter, 2014

Location: At the junction of Highway 30 and 38 turn south toward Collinston on highway 38. At .4 miles south of the junction make a sharp left turn (east) from highway 38 on to Dairy Valley Road. The monument is on the right hand (south) side of Dairy Valley Road 2.0 miles from the turn off from highway 38.
GPS: N41 46 27.1, W112 03 37.1

In 1871 the Brigham City Mercantile and Manufacturing Association built a dairy near this location in Cottonwood Hollow. The large 2 ½ story structure was built from locally quarried stone and represented the Dairy Department of the religious cooperative established by Mormon Apostle Lorenzo Snow.

The dairy was run by Christian and Elizabeth Hansen, who had immigrated from Denmark in 1854. Elizabeth was widely acknowledged as an expert cheese maker and had responsibility for all of the products created here.

Member of the cooperative were invited to loan cows to the dairy in early spring. Every fall, the cows, along with a share of the cheese and butter their milk had produced, were returned to them.

A devastating fire at the co-op's woolen factory in 1877 followed by an onerous federal tax assessment in 1879 sent the cooperative into receivership. Christian and Elizabeth Hansen purchased the dairy farm from the cooperative and ran it successfully until 1893.

One of their sons, Willard Snow Hansen, continued the dairy operations for a time before transitioning into sheep ranching. Their other son, Lorenzo Hansen, founded the Cache Valley Condensed Milk Company, which for decades produced evaporated milk, cheese, and butter at six creameries in Utah and Idaho.

HONEYVILLE, UTAH
Call's Fort **UPTLA #22 pic#076**

Sponsors: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and members and friends of the Call family, 1933

Location: Hwy. 38 south of Honeyville, Utah
GPS: N41 36 22.53, W112 3 31.57

This monument marks the S. E. corner of a fort built by Anson Call and associates in 1855 under direction of President Brigham Young as protection against Indians. The fort was the most northerly outpost in Utah. It was 120 feet square, with walls 8 feet high and 3 feet thick, built of rock, part of which is in this monument. The circular stones were taken from one of the first burr flour mills built in northern Utah in 1852, owned by Omer and Homer Call. The three Call brothers were early pioneers and builders of Northern Utah.

MANTUA, UTAH
Logan to Brigham Pioneer Pony Express Mail Trail

SUP #122 pic#077

Sponsor: Box Elder Chapter 2006

Location: Mantua Town Square

One day a young man came over the mountain carrying mail. He was on horseback and only had one arm. His name was Samuel Alonzo Whitney (Sr.). There were Indian vs. Settler conflicts at the time. But the Native Americans recognized him from a long way off because of his "missing arm". They knew he was a friend and could speak their language fluently. They called him "Burrowit", a Shoshone word meaning "One arm gone". They often rode along with him, so he could always get the mail through. Samuel A. Whitney is credited with carrying the very first mail from Logan to Brigham City. When he visited with the settlers, he spoke with them in their own immigrant languages. They said he had the "gift of tongues".

Whitney provided semi-weekly mail service by traveling two routes from Cache Valley to Box Elder County. One route included an old Indian trail Paradise-Avon area over the mountain into Hunsaker Valley (Mantua). The Indian Trail a major trail for Indian tribes and early mountain men, was an important part of this early Pony Express Mail Trail.
-Julia Whitney Phippen

PROMONTORY SUMMIT, UTAH
Golden Spike – Joining of the Rails SUP #B no pic

Sponsor: Golden Spike Chapter, SUP 1951

Location: Promontory Summit, Box Elder County

Last Spike completing first transcontinental railroad driven at this point May 10, 1869
<<Monument is retired due to the plaque being missing>>

WASHAKIE, UTAH
Sagwitch Timbimboo, Shoshone Chief SUP #T pic#079

Sponsor: Ogden Pioneer Chapter, 1963

Location: Washakie Cemetery – Indian Section
GPS: N41 56 44.58, W112 14 03.01

Sagwitch Timbimboo
Prominent Shoshone Chief
Born 1822 near present site of Bear River City, Box Elder County, Utah
Died March 20, 1884 Washakie, Utah
Son of Beneanear Woometadsegih
Baptized into L.D.S. Church Aug. 1875
Grandfather of Mormon Timbimboo, Bishop of Washakie Ward 1939 to 1945.
One of few survivors of the "Battle of the Bear River" January 1863
First burial in Washakie Cemetery.
Erected by Ogden Pioneer Luncheon Club Chapter of Sons of Utah Pioneers. May 25, 1963

Utah

Cache County
HYDE PARK
Hyde Park Pioneers **UPTLA #84 pic#080**

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and Citizens of Hyde Park, 1941

Location: Hyde Park

In Memory of the Hyde Park Settlers
Erected in honor of those pioneers who helped settle Hyde Park
This settlement was founded in 1860 by the following list: William Hyde William Higgensen Robert Daines Lydia Wilkinson Anthony Metcalf James Hancey Armenius Neeley Thomas Rogers Elijah Seamons James Thurston George Seamons Niels Nielsen Henry Ashcroft James Macy Michael Molen George Thomas Simpson Molen John Bloomfield Samuel Seamons Charles Reese Mary Seamons Peter Crouch Patterson Griffith
Erected by the citizens of Hyde Park in 1941

HYRUM, UTAH
The Great Fur Cache **UPTLA #55 pic#081**

Sponsors: Boy Scouts and Explorer Scouts Cache Valley Council, Boy Scouts of America and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1938

Location: 30 West Center St. Hyrum, Utah, Hyrum City Center

To commemorate an important episode in the early history of the west, and to honor the scouts and explorers of early days, this monument was erected.

In this vicinity in the winter of 1825-26, a cache containing 75 bales of furs, mostly beaver, with a value estimated at $150,000 was made by James Bridger, Jedediah Strong Smith, William L. Sublette and others, who had come west with General W. H. Ashley. Later most of the furs were taken by pack train and water to fur markets at St. Louis.

LOGAN, UTAH

Birthplace of Pioneer Pilot Russell L. Maughan SUP #32 pic#082

Sponsor: Temple Fork Chapter, 1990

Location: 51 East Center St. Logan, Utah

Birthplace of Pioneer Pilot Russell L. Maughan
Russell L. Maughn was born in this house on March 28, 1893. The house was built by his father and later remodeled.

Maughan served as a fighter pilot in France in World War I, coming within an ace of being and ace. In World War II he served as a Colonel in the English Air Force in Britain. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Flying Cross. He died on April 21, 1958 and is buried in the Logan City Cemetery.

Peter Maughan, his grandfather, crossed the plains in a covered wagon with the Mormon exodus, and later founded the first settlement in Cache Valley, Maughan's Fort, now Wellsville.

Grandfather required months to trek across a third of the country. Grandson crossed the nation in the light of a single day.

Utah

First Dawn to Dusk Flight Across America
Colonel Russell L. Maughan of Logan, Utah made the first daylight flight across the continent on June 23, 1924. Flying solo in a Curtis PW-8 pursuit aircraft, Maughan, then a lieutenant in the U.S. Air Service, left Mitchell Field, New York, at dawn and arrived at Crissy Field, San Francisco, at 9:40 p.m., P.S.T, one minute before official dusk.

Winging his way to destiny, Maughan flew from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean in 21 hours 48 minutes and 30 seconds, averaging approximately 150 miles per hour. His actual in-flight time was 18 hours and 20 minutes.

Having made two previous attempts, which were aborted because of engine failures, Maughan's successful flight illuminated the imagination of people everywhere. Hailed as a world hero he set both pattern and precedent for generations to follow.

His flight of fancy and faith had become a reality. And in a few short years others have broken the sound barrier, flown to the moon, and orbited the earth in a fantastic sequence of adventures of the human spirit.

But in 1924 the dawn to dusk flight across America was a "Maughanumental" achievement.

Logan Temple Marker SUP #g-1 no pic

Sponsor: Temple Fork Chapter, 1984

Location: <<marker missing>>

Major Irrigation Canals Constructed in Cache Valley

SUP #184 pic#404

Sponsor: Temple Fork Chapter, 2014

Location: Near the intersection of Highway 89 and Canyon Road at the east end of the Canyon Entrance Park adjacent to the park rest rooms.
GPS: N41 44 33.5, W111 47 15.5

Before canals existed in Cache County, the agriculture was limited to dry farms and grazing. To pioneer settlements, water was not only the source of wealth, but of human existence.

Construction of the Logan and Hyde Park canal (9) was started in 1860. Work on four more Logan River canals (8,10, 11, and 12) began in 1864. The highest canal (7) was begun in 1881.

Tools for canal construction included shovels, picks, spades, wooden plows, and go-devils. Go-devil ditchers were constructed of two large logs fastened together in the shape of an A, like a snow plow. Loaded with men and pulled with several yoke of oxen or teams of horses, this machine pushed the loose dirt to the sides to make the bank for the canal. It was estimated that up to 32 teams of horses were simultaneously working in the valley at one time. Blasting was used in the last Logan River canal (7) to provide channeling in rocky areas along the canyon walls. Concrete reinforcement was also required.

For the early canals, proper grade for water flow was established with homemade devices consisting of a horizontal 16 to 20 foot board with a vertical plumb bob hanging from a vertical frame in the middle and a vertical stake at each end. One stake was longer than the other so as to determine the amount of fall required to assure the water could flow downhill. On one canal the plumb bob level was accidentally reversed so the water was expected to run uphill and the project had to be resurveyed.

When cash was unavailable, canal workers were paid with deeds for acreages to be irrigated. Food and tents were provided as workers lived on the job. Bank loans could not always be repaid and one project went bankrupt and remained idle for seven years. Completed canals were often breached and maintenance was a continuing activity. Despite numerous difficulties, using homemade devices and working in close cooperation, the pioneers brought some 50,000 irrigated acres into production by 1880 and more than 90,000 acres by 1900. This represented 1,255 farms in 1880 and 2,506 in 1900. By 1900 there were 118 separate cooperative canal systems in the valley. Most of these early cooperatives never incorporated and in 1956 remained mutual companies managed by and belonging to the farmers they served.

Temple Fork Sawmill SUP #63 pic#084

Sponsor: Temple Fork Chapter, 1993

Location: Logan Canyon, junction at Temple Fork Road & Highway 89
GPS: N41 50 07.52, W111 35 36.24 Elevation 5788 feet

Utah

Located approximately 4 miles southeast of here in Temple Fork Canyon is the site of a pioneer sawmill. Established in September, 1877, the mill was the primary source of lumber used in the construction of the Logan Temple. It also supplied ties for the Utah & Northern Railroad.

Sawmill workers, about 30 in number, were paid in mill products and were thus able to build their own homes, granaries, and other buildings.

It is estimated that during the period of its operation the mill produced more than two and one-half million board feet of lumber, 21,000 railroad ties, 900,000 laths, two million shingles, 50,000 pickets, charcoal, and an uncounted number of broom handles.

The mill ceased operation in December, 1883, and burned to the ground in the winter of 1885-86.

Dedicated on Labor Day, September 6, 1993, in honor of those pioneers who so well exemplified the ethics of work and service.

Cache Valley **UPTLA #2 pic#085**

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and Logan City Welfare Committee 1931

Location: 50 North Main, Logan, Utah on the Tabernacle Grounds

Known to the Indians as Willow Valley – was renamed by fur trappers and traders in the winter of 1825 – 1826.

James Bridger led the first trappers to a winter encampment near here in 1824. Towards December 1825, William Sublette, in charge of Gen. William H. Ashley's mountain men, ordered many of the season's furs cached in this vicinity.

Those interested in the furs stored to await Gen. Ashley's merchandise caravan of 1826, and similar caravans in subsequent years, were William I. Sublette, James Bridger, Jedediah S. Smith, Thomas Fitzpatrick, Etienne Provot, Robert Campbell, James P. Beckwourth, David E. Jackson, Louis Vasquez, Jean Baptiste Gervais, Moses Harris, and many others.

Utah

The First Settlers of Logan UPTLA #9 pic#086

Sponsors: This monument was erected by the citizens of Logan May 6, 1909 – this tablet provided by Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1932

Location: 50 North Main, Logan, Utah on the Tabernacle grounds, Logan

The first settlers of Logan encamped near this spot on the bank of the Little Logan early in May 1859
Heads of families

John R. Blanchard	Thomas E. Landers
Abraham Caldwell	John Nelson
Griffith Charles	George Peacock
Israel J. Clark	Jesse Pearson
Ann Davis	David Reese
William Dees	Joel Ricks
James Deming	Edward W. Smith
Sidney Dibble	Ralph Smith
Morgan S. Evans	Benjamin Williams

Morgan Evans John E. Jones John P. Wright

In memory of these pioneers and others who followed during that year. This monument was erected by the citizens of Logan May 6, 1909

First Community Center UPTLA #63 pic#087

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1935

Location: 480 North 400 East, Logan, Utah

Thirty feet east of this spot was built in the winter of 1865-66, under the leadership of Bengt P. Woolfenstein, the first community center of the Logan Fifth Ward. Consisting of but one room, 16 by 20 feet. It served nevertheless as Church building, amusement hall and school house, William G. Cole being the first teacher. At that early date, eager for religious, social and educational growth, the Ward united upon the project. Even boys of school age helped men with teams get the logs from Green Canyon. Others laid them into the building that rose, a humble symbol of the cooperative spirit of the Mormon Pioneer. – To commemorate that enterprise this monument was erected by the Scout Explorers, Troop 105 of the Logan Fifth Ward. John Q. Adams and Dan A. Swenson Ward committee. Henry K. Aebischer, Troop Leader. The original key affixed to a stone from the foundation of the old house has been made a part of this marker.

PROVIDENCE

Providence Pioneers **UPTLA #110 pic#088**

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1947, moved to a new free-standing monument by The Providence Pioneer Monument Inc. 2009

Location: Main and Center Streets, Providence, Utah – near the street at the NW corner of the Old Rock Church Bldg.

This marker honors the first settlers of Providence, who camped near here early in May 1859, and those who followed in the years 1860, 1861, and 1862. Included in the groups who pioneered this section were the following families: Alder, Bowen, Busenbark, Baer, Campbell, Clifford, Clark, Cranney, Dee, Durfey, Fuhriman, Flemming, Fife, Gates, Gassman, Greenback, Hafter, Hansen, Harmon, Hoth, Hug, Hall, Kresie, Lau, Low, Lane, Loosle, Maddison, Mathews, Naef, Nelson, Poulsen, Rammell, Rice, Stucki, Sperry, Sueifel, Theurer, Traber, VanLouevan, Williams, Wright, Zollinger.

SMITHFIELD, UTAH
Ira Merrill **SUP #M pic#089**

Sponsor: Smithfield Camp SUP, 1958

Location: Smithfield Park, Smithfield, Utah next to Library on Main St
GPS: N41 50 12.8, W111 49 58.6

Ira Elias Merrill, first person buried in the Smithfield Cemetery, was born at Alder, Erie County, New York, in 1835, the son of Austin and Laura Wilder Harris Merrill. He was killed in an Indian attack July 23, 1860 as he and his brother Solyman were returning from the hills east of Smithfield with a load of brush to be used on the bowery for the community Pioneer Day Celebration. Hostilities between the pioneers and the Indians began near the site of this marker. A settler and several Smithfield pioneers were wounded.

Note: Lot Smith made the plow, which is placed, on the top of the monument from parts of wagons used by Johnston's Army. It was presented to Smithfield by the descendants of Lot Smith.

Davis County
BOUNTIFUL, UTAH
Marriott Ward **SUP #24 no pic**

Sponsor: South Davis Chapter, 1989

Location: <<Monument is retired>>

Original Gristmill Stones **SUP #31 pic#090**

Sponsor: South Davis Chapter, 1990

Location: 905 Orchard Drive (corner Orchard Dr. and Mill St.), Bountiful, Utah
GPS: 40 52 48.96, W111 52 22.41

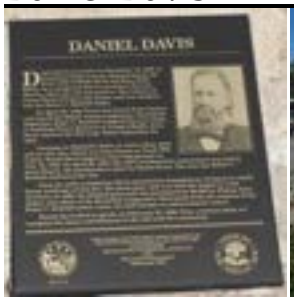
The Heber C. Kimball Gristmill, the foundation of which can be seen just east of this monument, was in operation from 1852 until 1892, using these burr-type gristmill stones. When the use of roller mills was introduced, mills of this type were no longer used.

The South Davis Chapter, Sons of Utah Pioneers, formerly owned the property this mill was located on. In 1984, it was sold to Davis County, who, in cooperation with Bountiful City, constructed a debris catch basin on the site. During the excavation of the basin site, these two original gristmill stones were uncovered and found to be in remarkably good condition after all these intervening years.

Permission was granted the South Davis Chapter, Sons of Utah Pioneers to construct this monument so as to complement and enhance the Daughters of Utah Pioneers replica of the old mill, and their monument, located just to the right of this monument. Thanks is given to all who had a hand in making this effort a reality and being able to bring back a few memories of our Pioneer Ancestors.

Utah

Daniel Davis **SUP #45 pic#091**



Sponsor: South Davis Chapter, Bountiful Centennial Committee and Lloyd Davis Family, 1992

Location: 905 Orchard Dr., Bountiful, Utah at the site of the original Gristmill
GPS: N40 52 49.09, W111 52 22.29

Daniel Davis was born on December 18, 1808, in Amesbury, Essex County, Massachusetts, the third child of Wells Davis and Mary Kelly Davis. As a young man Davis traveled to Nauvoo, Illinois, where he was converted to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and was adopted into the Heber C. Kimball family.

On April 20, 1846, Davis was forced from Nauvoo and joined the Saints' western migration. During the migration, Heber C. Kimball assigned Davis to assist in building Winter Quarters at Council Bluffs, Iowa. Davis reached the Salt Lake Valley September 24, 1848.

Pursuant to Kimball's desire to erect a flour gristmill on this site, which was then known as North Mill Cañon, Daniel Davis began to clear this ground on July 18, 1852. On April 20, 1853, the mill's northeastern cornerstone was laid by Isaac Hunter, the southeastern stone by Daniel Davis. The next day Heber C. Kimball dedicated the site.

Upon the mill's completion Davis assumed its management, living in an adobe house southwest of this site. The three-story mill was then the largest in Utah Territory. In 1869, the Kimball grist mill was purchased for $8,000 by Bishop John Stoker and others of the Bountiful Cooperative Mercantile from the trustees of the Heber C. Kimball estate. Later, the mill became an entertainment center.

Daniel Davis died at age 84, on February 25, 1892. Now, a century later, we recognize his many contributions to the mill and the community.

Utah

George Quinn McNeil SUP #46 pic#092

Sponsor: South Davis Chapter, Bountiful Centennial Committee and Roy McNeil family, 1992

Location: 905 Orchard Dr., Bountiful, Utah
GPS: N40 52 59.30, W111 52 47.36

George Quinn McNeil was born to John McNeil and Mary Jane Quinn McNeil on January 4, 1865, in Bountiful, Utah. He married Adriane Marie Thomas on August 15, 1888. They lived on the family farm located on the southeast side of Bountiful City. Today, the area is known as North Canyon.

McNeil assisted Daniel Davis at the grist mill located on this site. McNeil captured bears in the mountains above Bountiful City which were trained to do work around the mill. The bears were also taught to pull McNeil's wagon. He desired to take the bears on a tour from Bountiful City throughout the United States and have them perform a circus-type act. McNeil had traveled only a short distance from Bountiful City with the bears when they misbehaved and the tour was cancelled.

George Quinn McNeil died on June 23, 1943.

We are pleased to recognize his unique role regarding the mill.

Heber C. Kimball SUP #44 pic#093

Sponsor: South Davis Chapter, Bountiful Centennial Committee and the Heber C. Kimball family organization, 1992

Location: 905 Orchard Dr., Bountiful, Utah
GPS: N40 53 03.51, W111 52 47.45

Heber C. Kimball was born on June 14, 1801 to Solomon Farnham Kimball and Anna Spaulding Kimball in Sheldon, Franklin County, Vermont. He married Vilate Murray on November 7, 1822.

Kimball was converted to The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in 1832. He was called to be a member of the Church's Quorum of Twelve Apostles in February 1835 and led the first missionary thrust to England during the 1830's. This effort resulted in much Church growth. In December 1847, he became Brigham Young's first counselor in the Church's First Presidency.

On July 24, 1847, Heber C. Kimball arrived with the first group of Mormon pioneers in the Salt Lake Valley. By 1849, he had become the first chief justice of the provisional State of Deseret and the State's lieutenant governor. In his time, Kimball was involved in many important events in Utah Territory and the Church.

Kimball, who owned property and had family here, felt a need for a flour mill in the North Cañon Ward (now known as Bountiful City). Then, farm efforts in Bountiful were dominated by grain production and he felt the mill would be a good investment. Kimball was granted land rights in 1851. After its completion in the fall of 1853 he dedicated the mill.

Water to run the mill was stored in a pond that was excavated on its south side. An adobe cottage faced the mill on the east bank. Poplar trees were planted around the pond.

Kimball died on June 22, 1888, in Salt Lake City.

We now recognize Heber C. Kimball's leadership in financing the grist mill's construction.

Jeremiah Willey Cabin SUP #110.3 pic#094

Sponsor: South Davis Chapter, 2001

Location: 780 S. between main and 100 E., Bountiful, Utah
GPS: N40 52 51.81, W111 52 44.42

Jeremiah Willey migrated to Bountiful in 1851. He built this log cabin in 1854. During the mid-1930's the cabin was home for his and several other families. A front room and small

kitchen were added as well as an attached shed which was used as a bedroom. In 1939 Grant Neath purchased the property which had now been wired for electricity.

Using the main cabin as the bedroom, Neath continued to build around the structure, expanding his home. Later, the property was donated to South Davis Hospital. As the structure was being torn down, the cabin walls were found behind lath and plaster. The only visible part of the cabin had been a painted log and mortar portion. In reality, the cabin had been encased in a time-capsule for the past half century. In 1992 Bountiful City moved the cabin to the city park, and the Bountiful area Daughters of Utah Pioneers provided the furnishings.

In 1868 Jeremiah Willey was accidentally drowned while crossing Barton Creek by his home, closing a long and useful career. He is buried next to his wife, Samantha Call, in the Salt Lake City Cemetery.

CENTERVILLE

Centerville Pioneer Monument **SUP #66 pic#096**

Sponsor: Centerville Chapter, 1994

Location: 300 North Main, Centerville, Utah - (west side of Founder's Park)
GPS: N55 12.8, W111 52 43.7

Centerville, also known as Deuel Creek and Cherry Creek in the early days, was first settled in 1848 by Thomas Grover and Osmyn and William Deuel. They, along with other early settlers of Centerville, were converts to The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

The first homes built in Centerville were made of logs dragged down from the steep mountains. These homes were held together by wooden pegs and rawhide thongs, because they did not have nails in those early days. Later, some homes were made of adobe (clay and straw dried in the sun). Other more substantial homes were constructed out of rocks washed down from the hills or found in the stream beds.

Water for the new community was diverted from four mountain streams. These streams were named after some of the early settlers; Deuel, Parrish, Barnard and Ricks. In 1854, a grist mill was built on Deuel Creek.

Utah

In 1853, the residents of Centerville began constructing a fort to protect themselves from the Indians. The Indian threat lessened, so it was never completed.

In 1851, a log schoolhouse was built. In 1852, Sanford Porter was called as the first bishop of the Centerville Ward of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. In 1855, William R. Smith became the second bishop of the Centerville Ward. Bishop Smith served in that position until he was called in 1877 as the first stake president of the Davis County area.

In 1866, William Reeves build a stage coach station in Centerville. He later converted it into the Elkhorn Hall to be used as an amusement hall for dances and local dramatic performances. The Elkhorn Hall is still standing and is used today as a residence. The schoolhouse and hall were also used for religious gatherings until 1879 when a church building was constructed at 1st South and 2nd East.

Brigham H. Roberts, a pioneer and General Authority of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, made his home in Centerville. Another Church leader, Charles C. Rich an apostle, lived in Centerville for a short time.

The Bamberger Railroad line that ran between Ogden and Salt Lake City served the residents of Centerville from 1894 to 1952. There was also a trolley line between Centerville and Salt Lake City from 1913 to 1926.

In 1915, a few local men of vision petitioned the county to incorporate the settlement into a town, so a culinary water system could be developed. This first water system was constructed of wire-wrapped, wood stave pipes that frequently sprang leaks. In 1936, the wood stave pipes were replaced by metal pipes. Centerville became a city in 1956.

Centerville has survived two devastating floods – in 1923 and 1930 – that brought mud, rocks, and debris down the steep canyons. These floods washed away homes and roads and inundated much of Centerville's valuable farmland.

- Vestil Harrison, Centerville Historical Society

Grist Mill, Anson Call **SUP #93 pic#097**

Sponsor: Centerville Chapter, 2001

Location: 610 East 100 South, Centerville, Utah (by flood control basin on Centerville Creek)
GPS: N40 54 58.4, W111 52 8.5

In 1854 Anson Call of Bountiful erected a Grist Mill on the south side of Deuel Creek, just southeast of this marker. The mill was a three-story building made from Centerville Canyon rock, with the machinery on the top floor. The people brought their grain to be ground into flour, and the miller kept a portion of it as his pay. The power to turn the grinding wheels was generated solely by water flowing down Deuel Creek, which was run into two holding ponds on the hillside above the mill and then piped to a water wheel which turned the drive shaft.

The larger pond also served as a baptismal font for many of the pioneers. In the winter, when the water was frozen solid, ice was cut into blocks and stored in sawdust for use in the spring and early summer.

The first miller of record was a Mr. Southworth, followed by Messrs. Symns, Winn, McKinney, and Miller. For 15 years the mill lay idle until 1890 when Alwood Brown took it over. He renovated it and installed new machinery.

After Alwood Brown left, the mill was run by several others, including Mr. Everett, Mr. Hancock, and finally by Jim Brown. At one time Mr. Everett ran a wholesale bakery in the basement and drove a bakery wagon all over Davis County. He also had an ice-cream parlor, and so on warm summer evenings the young couples of the town would stroll up here for refreshments – and a little spooning. The place was romantic.

The mill was last operated in about 1905. The lumber was removed in the 1930s and the building fell into decay. The walls were blown in by east winds and the structure became dangerous, so it was completely torn down in 1944.

Davis County purchased the site and constructed a storm water debris basin here following the flood of 1983.

LAGOON, FARMINGTON, UTAH
Pioneer Village: Original Vanguard Company (TBD)

SUP #P pic#098

Location: Lagoon Amusement park, 17 miles north of Salt Lake City - Take the “200 West” exit #322 or 17 miles south of Ogden. Take the “Park Lane” exit #325 (see SUP #N)

Utah

10 ton Granite Block Honoring the Builders of the Salt Lake Temple

SUP #N pic#099

Sponsor: Temple Quarry Chapter, 1953

Location: Pioneer Village, Lagoon Amusement park, 17 miles north of Salt Lake City - Take the "200 West" exit #322 or 17 miles south of Ogden. Take the "Park Lane" exit #325

This 10-ton granite block monument contains two plaques sponsored by two separate chapters.

Honoring the Builders of the Salt Lake Temple
Honoring the Builders of the Salt Lake Temple who, receiving visions, added technical skill that moulded those visions into a magnificent granite structure; who with pioneer equipment, coupled with innate ingenuity and fortitude, began in 1859 to quarry granite in Little Cottonwood canyon; who with donated labor, hand-drill and sledge hammer, chiseled large granite slabs for teamsters and haulers; who with oxteams, heavy carts, and broad-wheeled wagons, transported those stones 20 miles to the "cutter's block" on temple square until the oxteams were replaced by the railroad in 1871; who, with adeptness and acquired skill, shaped those stones to fit their selected niche in the slowly growing temple; who with the aid of handmade scaffolds and long-poled derricks placed stone with exactness in the walls and the six majestic spires …….temple cornerstones laid 6 April 1853; temple dedicated 6 April 1893. This ten-ton uncut stone was placed in Pioneer Village on 19 July 1953 by the Temple Quarry Chapter of SUP as a memorial of sincere devotion, proclaiming the super-human achievements of those intrepid temple builders…….may that for which this rough stone stands stir loyal hearts through many generations."

SUP Members on 10 ton Granite Block

Curtis W. Brady, Pres.	Marion D. Fairbourn	J. Douglas Norton
Clifton R. Alsop	Carter E. Grant	J. Thomas Ostler
Marion S. Bateman	T. Foster Greenwood, Jr.	Ralph Parker
Noal Bateman	T.Foster Greenwood, Sr.	George F. Parry
Vernon N Bateman	F. Oliver Grundvig	Frank Pierson
D. Rayell Beckstead	Emerson S Hand	Zenneth P. Rasmussen
Edward E. Beckstead	Osmond C. Hansen	John C. Richards
Herbert D. Berrett	A. Lemar Hendrickson	John G. Sharp
J. Henry Bodell	Willis L. Jacobson	Harold O. Smith

Utah

John A Butterfield
Jesse E. Casper
Albert J. Crane
Walter E. Crane
J. Clement Crapo
Leslie D. Fairbourn
John Morse Jones
Willard Kemp
William D. Kuhre
Evan A. Madsen
Wallace E. Malmstrom
Victor D. Nelson
J. Leon Smith
Isaac Stocking
J. William Thompson
Jack D. Thompson
Lyle D. Webster
Henry J. Brady

LAYTON, UTAH

Stage Coach Station **UPTLA #36 pic#100**

Sponsor: DUP and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1934

Location: 128 South Main, Layton, Utah.
GPS: N41 03 29.7, W111 57 55.4

DUP plaque #251:
On this spot stood the Layton Stage Coach Station on the Utah Idaho Montana (Virginia City) Trail. It was established in 1857, by Ben Holladay, and carried mail and passengers between Salt Lake and points north and west. Isaac Brown was the keeper. Later it was operated by Wells Fargo Co. The Prairie House nearby was built by Christopher Layton in 1857, to accommodate stage coach passengers. When the railroad was built the stagecoach line was discontinued. The station was closed in 1870.

Note: the UPTLA #36 plaque is missing.

SOUTH WEBER, UTAH
The Kington Fort – Morrisite War Site SUP #128 pic#101

Sponsor: Ogden Pioneer Chapter and South Weber DUP 2006

Location: 475 East 6650 South, South Weber, Davis County, Utah.-- Just off Interstate 84, exit 85 (south), near South Weber Posse Grounds.
GPS: N41 08.808, W111 58.137

This monument was placed here to commemorate a three day, little known battle that occurred 13, 14, and 15 June 1862

The Kington (Kingston) Fort a 645 foot by 645 foot enclosure was built on this site in 1853 to protect the early settlers from possible Indian attacks. Since there were no Indian problems in South Weber, the fort was deserted in 1853.

In early 1862 the fort was taken over by Joseph Morris, an excommunicated member of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, who had founded a church commonly known as the Morrisites. At one time the Morrisite fort population exceeded 200 men, women and children. In June 1862 three men, who no longer believed in Morris' teachings, attempted to leave the fort. They were captured by a Morrisite posse and forcefully returned to the fort. Responding to a report by observers of this action, the sheriff and a small posse approached the fort with the intention of taking the men for a formal hearing on the charges of which they were accused. The request was denied and further attempts were blocked. As a result, acting governor Frank Fuller ordered a militia under the command of Robert T. Burton to proceed to the fort. Even this large, heavily armed group failed to free the imprisoned men. A cannon ball fired into the fort killed two women and seriously wounded a teenage girl. As the army assaulted the fort and breached the gates, two militiamen were killed. In the ensuing confusion, Morris, his second in command, John Banks and two more women were killed. In all, eleven people died.

After the death of their leaders, the Morrisites scattered, with most going to Soda Springs, Idaho. Others settled in Carson City, Nevada and Deer Lodge, Montana. A few other members were rebaptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter day Saints and remained in South Weber.

Site by Douglas B. Stephens

Utah

Garfield County
ESCALANTE, UTAH
Sixty-five Mile Trail from Escalante to Hole-in-the-Rock – road markers at intervals SUP #219 pic#106

Sponsor: Hole-in-the-Rock Chapter 2005

Location: Part in Garfield County and part in Kane County.

Marked by 4x4 posts, with the back end of a covered wagon routed on each. Posts are within sight of each other at varying intervals. Also from Hole-in-the-Rock to Bluff being added.

Civilian Conservation Corps 1933-1942 (Camp FS-18: Blue Spring Ridge) SUP #99.1 pic#102

Sponsor: Hole-in-the-Rock Chapter, 2001

Location: 12 –13 miles north of Escalante, in Pine Canyon, near Posey Lake, on the road to Hell's Backbone.

Civilian Conservation Corps 1933-1942 (Camp FS-18: Blue Spring Ridge)
When Franklin D. Roosevelt took office in March 1933 in the midst of the Great Depression, estimates of the unemployed ranged from 12 to 16 million. Experts estimated that 5 to 7 million were young people ages 16 to 25.

To provide employment for these young men, a bill was passed by Congress and identified as "an act for the relief of unemployment through the performance of useful public work and for other purposes." The bill gave the president authority to hire unemployed men for works of a

public nature on state and federal lands. The employment included “the prevention of forest fires, floods, and soil erosion; plant, pest, and disease control; the construction, maintenance, or repair of paths, trails, and fire lanes,” as well as construction of new roads. This new program became part of Roosevelt’s New Deal and was known as the Civilian Conservation Corps, more commonly known as the CCC.

Young men between 18 and 25 years of age were enrolled in the program for six-month periods of time. They were paid $1.00 per day plus room, board, and clothing. Of the $30.00 earned each month by the enrollees, $25.00 was sent directly home to their families.

During the nine-year duration of the program, Escalante was fortunate to have four different camps assigned to the area. During the summer of 1933, Forest Service Camp 18 was established on Blue Spring Ridge near Box Canyon on the Escalante Mountain. Also, in the same summer, Soil Conservation Camp 211 was established at Water Canyon in Main Canyon, 12 miles west of Escalante. In the summer of 1935, two more camps were established in the Escalante area. Camp FS-42 was built on land one mile east of Escalante on a piece of land known as “The Spring.” Another, FS-44, was built one mile south of Posey Lake at Aspen Grove on the Escalante Mountain.

CAMP FS-18
The camp located here, known as FS-18, operated during the years 1933-1934. Their primary project was building a road from Blue Spring Ridge to Hell’s Backbone, then down the mountain and through Salt Gulch into Boulder, linking the two towns with a road for motorized vehicles. The most formidable obstacle was the narrow spine between Sand Creek Canyon and Death Hollow. The ridge, known as Hell’s Backbone, ran for about a mile, separating the two canyons. At one point, the ridge dipped down and narrowed to not more than a path over which animals passed. In order for vehicles to travel from one side to the other, a bridge had to be constructed over more than 100 feet. A drop of 1,500 feet on either side of the ridge added to the challenge. Although 22 other bridges were built over the 38 mile route, the Hell’s Backbone bridge stands as one of the major accomplishments of Camp FS-18.

Civilian Conservation Corps 1933-1942 (Camp FS-42: The Spring)

SUP #108 pic#103

Sponsor: Hole-in-the-Rock Chapter, 2001

Utah

Location: 1 mile east of Escalante at “The Spring”

Civilian Conservation Corps 1933-1942 (Camp FS-42: The Spring)
When Franklin D. Roosevelt took office in March 1933 in the midst of the Great Depression, estimates of the unemployed ranged from 12 to 16 million. Experts estimated that 5 to 7 million were young people ages 16 to 25.

To provide employment for these young men, a bill was passed by Congress and identified as “an act for the relief of unemployment through the performance of useful public work and for other purposes.” The bill gave the president authority to hire unemployed men for works of a public nature on state and federal lands. The employment included “the prevention of forest fires, floods, and soil erosion; plant, pest, and disease control; the construction, maintenance, or repair of paths, trails, and fire lanes,” as well as construction of new roads. This new program became part of Roosevelt’s New Deal and was known as the Civilian Conservation Corps, more commonly known as the CCC.

Young men between 18 and 25 years of age were enrolled in the program for six-month periods of time. They were paid $1.00 per day plus room, board, and clothing. Of the $30.00 earned each month by the enrollees, $25.00 was sent directly home to their families.

During the nine-year duration of the program, Escalante was fortunate to have four different camps assigned to the area. During the summer of 1933, Forest Service Camp 18 was established on Blue Spring Ridge near Box Canyon on the Escalante Mountain. Also, in the same summer, Soil Conservation Camp 211 was established at Water Canyon in Main Canyon, 12 miles west of Escalante. In the summer of 1935, two more camps were established in the Escalante area. Camp FS-42 was built on land one mile east of Escalante on a piece of land known as “The Spring.” Another, FS-44, was built one mile south of Posey Lake at Aspen Grove on the Escalante Mountain.

CAMP FS-42
The camp located here, known as FS-42 operated from 1934 to 1941. The camp’s members were primarily responsible for building the road via Calf Creek between Escalante and Boulder. Taking five years to complete, the road was cut through sandrock ledges which were sometimes 40-feetdrops and 80-feet long. Another area required blasting a dugway along the two-mile sandrock face of the Calf Creek Canyon Wall. This soon became known as the “million-dollar highway” or the “million-dollar road to Boulder.” Dedication of the road took place on June 21, 1940, making motorized travel from Boulder possible for the first time on an all-weather, year-round road. Using pack mule to carry mail between the two communities was no longer needed.

Civilian Conservation Corps 1933-1942 (Camp FS-44: Posey Lake)

SUP #99.2 pic#104

Sponsor: Hole-in-the-Rock Chapter, 2001

Location: 14 miles north of Escalante in Pine Creek Canyon, 1 mile south of Posey Lake at "Aspen Grove"

Civilian Conservation Corps 1933-1942 (Camp FS-44: Posey Lake)
When Franklin D. Roosevelt took office in March 1933 in the midst of the Great Depression, estimates of the unemployed ranged from 12 to 16 million. Experts estimated that 5 to 7 million were young people ages 16 to 25.

To provide employment for these young men, a bill was passed by Congress and identified as "an act for the relief of unemployment through the performance of useful public work and for other purposes." The bill gave the president authority to hire unemployed men for works of a public nature on state and federal lands. The employment included "the prevention of forest fires, floods, and soil erosion; plant, pest, and disease control; the construction, maintenance, or repair of paths, trails, and fire lanes," as well as construction of new roads. This new program became part of Roosevelt's New Deal and was known as the Civilian Conservation Corps, more commonly known as the CCC.

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CAMP FS-44
The camp located here, known as FS-44, operated from 1935 to 1941 and was responsible for building the road over the Escalante Mountain between Escalante and Bicknell. The camp

also constructed the Blue Spruce and Posey Lake campgrounds containing fire pits, piped in water, picnic tables, and a latrine. At Posey Lake, a large amphitheater seating close to 100 people was built at the water's edge on the south side of the lake. Programs were presented; CCC enrollees and Escalante town people often shared the stage during performances. Hiking trails were constructed. A lookout, built on the mountain high above Posey Lake, now affords a panoramic view of the lake and the area toward Escalante and beyond. Many mountain trails were built or improved that were a boon to livestock men as well as hunters and fishers. Tree planting, bug control, and conservation programs were also implemented by the camp.

Civilian Conservation Corps 1933-1942 (Camp 211, Main Canyon) SUP #109 pic#105

Sponsor: Hole-in-the-Rock Chapter, 2001

Location: 12 miles west of Escalante at Water Canyon in Main Canyon

Civilian Conservation Corps 1933-1942 (Camp 211: Main Canyon)
Modify description to text on plaque: "When Franklin D. Roosevelt took office in March 1933 in the midst of the Great Depression, estimates of the unemployed ranged from 12 to 16 million. Experts estimated that 5 to 7 million were young people ages 16 to 25.

To provide employment for these young men, a bill was passed by Congress and identified as "an act for the relief of unemployment through the performance of useful public work and for other purposes." The bill gave the president authority to hire unemployed men for works of a public nature on state and federal lands. The employment included "the prevention of forest fires, floods, and soil erosion; plant, pest, and disease control; the construction, maintenance, or repair of paths, trails, and fire lanes," as well as construction of new roads. This new program became part of Roosevelt's New Deal and was known as the Civilian Conservation Corps, more commonly known as the CCC.

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established on Blue Spring Ridge near Box Canyon on the Escalante Mountain. Also, in the same summer, Soil Conservation Camp 211 was established at Water Canyon in Main Canyon, 12 miles west of Escalante. In the summer of 1935, two more camps were established in the Escalante area. Camp FS-42 was built on land one mile east of Escalante on a piece of land known as "The Spring." Another, FS-44, was built one mile south of Posey Lake at Aspen Grove on the Escalante Mountain.

The camp, located about 1,000 yards southwest of this marker, was built in 1933 and was designed as Soil Erosion Camp 211. This state camp was administered by the Forest Service. The mailing address for this camp was Widsoe and has sometimes been listed as a Widsoe Camp rather than an Escalante Camp. Widsoe Camp was staffed mostly by young men from the slums of New York City. The camp was in existence for only one year. Widsoe Camps's main projects were soil erosion prevention and flood control. Buttresses were built on bends of Main Canyon and Upper Valley creeks to help control erosion caused by large floods that rushed down the canyons after a heavy rainstorm. A dam for water storage was begun across the canyon at the confluence of Main Canyon and Upper Valley Canyon and was later completed by the WPA. Some of the buttresses are still preserving the banks today. The rock work which was part of the dam can still be seen at the confluence of Main Canyon and Upper Valley Canyon.

A Historical Event SUP #141 pic#107

Sponsor: Hole-in-the-Rock Chapter, 2006

Location: About 18 miles north of Escalante, on the mountain road to Loa.

Near this spot on Christmas Eve and Christmas Day, 1939 a young mother froze to death, sacrificing her life to save the life of her four-month-old infant daughter.

Traveling on this road on Christmas Eve, 1939, Asenith Roundy Alvey and Philo (Phil) Freeland Alvey were on their way to spend Christmas with Asenith's parents, Reese and Rosie Roundy in Escalante. Their truck stalled and they were unable to start the engine. They attempted to walk through falling, blowing, and drifting snow to the Civilian Conservation Corps camp, located a mile south of Posey Lake, where they expected to find shelter and a telephone to call for help. When Asenith was unable to walk any farther, Phil cut open a pillow, placed her feet inside it, and positioned her and their baby daughter, Phyllis, near some rocks to shelter them as best he could. He then set out for the CCC camp. When he

reached the camp, he found the telephone had been removed. By mid-day Christmas, Phil, exhausted and feet frozen, reached Escalante, 14 miles from the CCC Camp. He alerted the family that Asenith and Phyllis were still on the mountain.

A rescue party was dispatched, but when they found Asenith, she was dead, her infant child snuggled warmly under her body. A mother had sacrificed her own life for the life of her baby daughter. There is nothing greater than a Mother's Love. Asenith was 17 years of age.

<<no # on plaque>>

Utah

Iron County
CEDAR CITY, UTAH
Ellen (Nellie) Pucell Unthank SUP #38 pic#108

Sponsor: National Society of SUP, 1991

Location: 400 W. 200 S.

Ellen (Nellie) Pucell was born November 6, 1846 in Tintwhistle, England. At 9 she, with her parents and sister Margaret (Maggie), 14, began the trek from Iowa to Salt Lake Valley in 1856 with the Edward Martin Handcart Company.

Early snows overtook the company. Both Nellie's parents died on the trail. Nellie's feet were frozen.

On arrival in Salt Lake Valley, she was strapped to a board. No anesthetics were available. Both her legs were amputated just below the knee, with a butcher's knife and carpenter's saw.

For the rest of her life she moved about on the painful stubs of her legs.

At 24 in Cedar City she became the plural wife of William Unthank. His income was small.

Beginning as a wife in a one-room log house with a dirt floor, she kept her home spotless. Nellie took in washing. She knitted stockings to sell. She gave birth to 6 children. Her Bishop and Relief Society occasionally brought food to her family. To even the score, once a year she and her children cleaned the meeting house throughout.

Nellie died at 68 in Cedar City - - a noble representative of the rank and file of Mormon Pioneers.

Sculptor credit Plaque
This statue, by sculptor Jerry Anderson of Leeds, Utah, depicts Ellen (Nellie) Pucell Unthank as a young girl as she began the trek to Salt Lake Valley. The monument is placed here, near where her home in Cedar City was situated. The monument was dedicated August 3, 1991 by President Gordon B. Hinckley of the First Presidency, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Utah

The Founders and Old Sorrel Statue SUP #214 pic#109

Sponsor: Cedar City Chapter, 1986

Location: 351 W. Center St.

The first State Legislature following Utah's statehood authorized a branch of the state's teacher training school to be located in Cedar City. On January 5, 1898, a group left Cedar City for a sawmill 35 miles away to cut logs for the new building. The men worked in 40 degree-temperatures and their first attempt to return to Cedar City was engulfed by a record snowstorm. An old Sorrel horse, placed out at the vanguard of the party, is credited with saving the expedition by walking into the drifts, pushing and straining against the snow, throwing himself into the drifts again and again until they gave way. He would pause for a rest, sitting down on his haunches the way a dog does, and then start again. It took two and a half days to get a load of logs down from the mountaintops to Cedar City.

The Founders' Rescue Wagon SUP #215 pic#110

Sponsor: Southern Utah University and Cedar City Chapter, 1986

Location: Southern Utah University Campus, Sharwin Smith Student Center, 351 West Center St. Cedar City

Faced with the Herculean challenge of deep, early winter snows and a legal deadline to complete the first building for the Branch Normal School within eight months, the founders of Southern Utah University pursued this seemingly impossible goal with inspired determination.

Utah

On the morning of January 5, 1898, a party left Cedar City for the Heber Jenson Saw Mill, located at Mammoth Creek on Cedar Mountain, some 30 miles from the campus. The group intended to haul out 15,000 board feet of lumber that had been cut and left at the mill the previous fall – lumber which would be used to construct the framework of Old Main. After three grueling days on the trail, the men managed to reach the mill and load their wagons; but heavy snows forced them to abandon the precious lumber.

In danger of surrendering for good the right to host the school, five men remained on the mountain to dig out the wagons while the others returned to town to stock up on provisions and enlist additional help. Digging foot by foot through the drifts, the men worked their steady way home – and on January 11, the wagons arrived in Cedar City with the first load of lumber. The Branch Normal School had been rescued.

This original wagon, recently restored, was used to haul logs from the forest to the saw mill, and was among several that saved the school for the people of Cedar City. Its design points to its use in handling heavy logs in winter conditions, with its protected hubs and spokes, its heavier running gear, and its braking system, which allowed the driver to perch on the logs and operate the brake by foot pedal while leaving his hands free to manage the teams.

This vivid reminder of the Founders' courage and sacrifice was donated to the Cedar City Chapter of the Sons of Utah Pioneers by the Jack Jenson family, and then by SUP to Southern Utah University. Preservation and restoration work was completed by Blaine Allan of SUP.

Cedar Fort Marker, (formerly listed as Iron Mines) SUP #60 pic#111

Sponsor: Original DUP plaque #222, on rebuilt monument by SUP Cedar City Chapter 1992

Location: North of the Coca Cola Plant at 1342 W. Industrial Rd.

GPS: N37 41 17.02, W113 05 05.30

This 20,000 lb. block of iron ore was formerly located five miles west of Cedar City and listed as “Iron Mines” monument by the SUP. The SUP moved the iron ore, rebuilt the monument beside it upon which the DUP plaque #222 is mounted at this current site, which was the location of the old Cedar Iron Mission Fort. The block of iron ore has no plaque.

DUP Plaque #222
Fort Cedar
In November 1851, thirty five men from Parowan settled Cedar City. A unique temporary encampment composed of their wagon boxes and sage brush walls sheltered them through the first winter in 1853. A fort 100 rods square was built on this site. Its walls were 3 feet wide at the base, 8 feet high and 1 foot wide on top. It covered 63 acres. A city plat of 120 lots was laid out inside the walls. The monument stands on the southwest corner of the fort, beside the John D. Lee gate.

The Old Mill SUP #8 pic#112

Sponsor: Cedar City Chapter, 1984

Location: Mouth of Cedar Canyon, East Highway 14
GPS: N37 40 22.02, W113 02 37.82

On this site, in 1876, the Cedar Co-operative Mercantile and Manufacturing Institution constructed the Cedar Co-op Mill. It was a large, three-story wooden building. The original two sets of four foot grinding stones were turned by water which was brought in a ditch from Coal Creek to the South and East. This mill ground the flour, cereal and livestock food for much of Iron County. In 1900 the grinding stones were replaced by a set of rollers. The Mill was changed to a plaster mill in 1914 and operated until 1945. In 1952 the building was torn down and the property sold to Cedar City. For many years this mill was a hub of activity in this valley.

Utah

The Dominguez and Escalante Expedition (formerly listed as Spanish Trail) SUP #19 pic#113

Sponsor: Refurbished by Cedar City Chapter, 1988

Location: West of Cedar City on Hwy 56 (200 North St.) 4.5 mi. to marker on north side of Hwy, next to east property line of plastics plant located to the west of the monument, at 4660 West Hwy 56.

On July 29, 1776, Fathers Dominguez and Escalante led an exploration party of ten horsemen from Santa Fe, New Mexico to establish an overland route to Monterey, CA, while spreading the Catholic faith to the Native Peoples they hoped to meet along the way. As the Padres traveled along the Beaver River in early October, they became increasingly discouraged about reaching Monterey. Their Indian guide had been frightened and had deserted them to return home. Left alone they were unable to find a passage through the mountains. Their supplies were already low and they realized that they were now at the mercy of the severe winter storms. They decided to return to Santa Fe, however members of their party were reluctant to give up their hopes of reaching California. In order to restore unity they searched God's will by casting lots, and the result was to return to Santa Fe. Escalante was greatly impressed with the possibility of settlements in Cedar Valley. Although the explorers never reached California, they covered some 2,000 miles of challenging terrain, now called the American Southwest, adding greatly to the knowledge of the area's geography, potential for settlement, and Native Inhabitants.

The Old Iron Foundry UPTLA #30 pic#114

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and the Chamber of Commerce of Cedar City, 1933

Utah

Location: 250 North Main – Cedar City Park

Erected by direction of Brigham Young and associates in 1851-2 one block north of this monument, produced the first iron manufactured west of the Mississippi River. Thirty-five men, the founders of Cedar City, constructed and operated the blast furnace. They established the first mining camp in Utah a few miles west of here, from which they procured the iron ore. The foundry was operated for 8 years at a cost of $1,000,000. Ore used in this monument was hauled here from the mines by pioneer workers and the pig iron bars in this structure were made by them.

Old Irontown UPTLA #60 pic#115

Sponsors: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and Members of Parowan Stake, 1936.

Location: 20 miles west of Cedar City on Highway 56 – Old Irontown State Park

Established 1868 by Ebenezer Hanks and others who organized the Great Western Iron Manufacturing Co., a cooperative enterprise. Officers were E. Hanks, President, Homer Duncan, Vice President, Seth M. Blair, Secretary. 800 pounds of iron of good quality was produced each 8 hours, the plant running day and night. The enterprise was taken over in 1883 by the Iron Manufacturing Co. of Utah with George Q. Cannon, President, Thomas Taylor, Vice President and manager, John C. Cutler, secretary. A railroad was moved here from Nevada to haul coal from Cedar Canyon to “Little Pinto” the name given this townsite.

Utah

PARAGONAH, UTAH

Paragonah Fort **UPTLA #61 pic#116**

Sponsors: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and the People of Paragonah, 1936

Location: In front of LDS Chapel

Paragonah was founded in 1852. Indian troubles caused its abandonment a year later until 1855 when the Pioneer Fort was built. The site was selected and dedicated by President Brigham Young. The Fort was 105 feet square with walls 3 feet thick at the base. A second story was added in 1857. A large room served as Church, School and Amusement Hall. Homes were built around the inside of the wall. The public square includes the site of the Fort, which was torn down in 1879.

PAROWAN, UTAH

John C. Freemont Memorial **SUP #X pic#117**

Sponsor: Little Salt Lake Chapter, 1972

Location: First South and Main

Seeking a suitable railroad route through the central Rockies, John C. Freemont and company reached Parowan February 6, 1854.

These are Freemont's own words: "We were all so feeble we could barely drag ourselves down the trail, but the Mormons took us in, one or two in each home, fed us, and nursed us back to health."

On this spot Freemont himself was nursed back to health by Mrs. John C. McGregor.

This location was donated to the Sons of the Utah Pioneers by the Laurence J. and Agusta D. Adams Family.

Pioneer Sundial **UPTLA #62 pic#118**

Sponsors: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and the People of Parowan, 1936

Location: 100 South Main

Parowan was founded January 13, 1851 by settlers from northern communities under the leadership of George A. Smith. Among the early structures were a large Liberty Pole and a sundial.

This marker designates the site of the community sundial placed here in 1852. The base of this structure is a burr from the pioneer grist mill.

This sundial is a reproduction of the original made by the pioneers of Parowan. The Liberty Pole was one block south.

Utah

Parowan Cotton Factory SUP #216 pic#119

Sponsor: Little Salt Lake Chapter

Location: Parowan, Utah

On this site, in 1862 the first Cotton Factory was erected in the west. Designed and operated by William Marsden and owned by Ebenizer Hanks. Here the first ball of Cotton Yarn was made west of the Mississippi River.

Girls that worked in the cotton factory

Caroline Newman (Mitchel)	Lura Marsden (Benson)
Maria Coombs (Taylor)	Caroline Mortenson (Durham)
Ellen Newman	Elizah Lewis (Fish)
Mary Mortenson (Wardell)	Amanda Dalton (Mortenson)
Annie Lewis (Whitney)	Ellen Hobbs
Christiann Scogard	Lizzie Hobbs
Hanna Taylor (Mickleman)	Lizzie Grimshaw (Benson)

Utah

Juab County

The original Pony Express route proceeded into Juab County from Tooele County and these five stations are in the sequence they appear on the map going from east to west in Juab County. Further west, the route goes back into Tooele County. (See Tooele County locations)

Dugway Station **UPTLA #89 pic#120**

Sponsors: Oregon Trail Memorial Association, Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, and constructed by the CCC, 1940

Location: Approximately 10.5 miles southwest of the Riverbed Station (Tooele County).
GPS: N39 51 28.7, W113 02 10.1

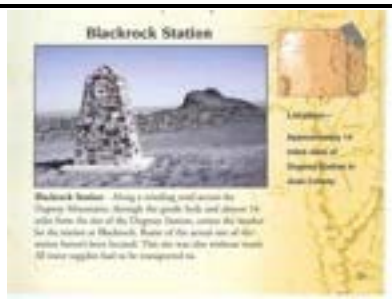
Pony Express 1860-61 St. Joseph, Mo. – Sacramento Cal.
Also overland stage & freight route 1858 – 1868

This monument constructed by engineers of U.S. Grazing Division, C.C.C. Camp G-154, Company 2517.

Note: Dugway Station was a halfway stop for the Stage between Fairfield and Ibapah. Water for the station had to be hauled from Simpson Springs, approximately 18.5 miles away.

Utah

Blackrock Station UPTLA #90 pic#121



Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

Location: Approximately 14 miles west of the Dugway Station and 10 miles east of Fish Springs
GPS: N39 52 40.9 W113 16 17.6

Along a winding road across the Dugway Mountains, through the geode beds, and almost 14 miles from the site of the Dugway Station, comes the marker for the station at Blackrock. Ruins of the actual site of the station haven't been located. This site was also without water. All water supplies had to be transported in (from Fish Springs).

Fish Springs UPTLA #91 pic#122

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

Location: Approximately 10 miles west of Blackrock Station.
GPS: N39 50 52.9, W113 24 39.0

After Black Rock Station, down through the mud flats and along mountains, is the Fish Springs Wildlife Refuge. This was also a Pony Express Station. J.H. Simpson placed two small stations in this area. One was Fish Springs and the other about four miles north at the Warm Springs site. The latter was apparently abandoned because of bad water.

Utah

Boyd Station UPTLA #92 pic#123

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

Location: Approximately 14 miles west of Fish Springs.
GPS: N39 50 37.5, W113 33 13.4

Around the north end of the Fish Springs Range is the Boyd Station. This station was small, built of stone and contained gun ports. It is one of the best preserved Pony Express Stations in Utah. The preservation is probably due to the fact that Bid Boyd, the station master stayed at the site well into the 1900's.

CALLAO

Willow Spring Pony Express Station UPTLA #83 pic#124

Sponsor: Citizens of Callao, Oregon Trail Memorial Association, and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1939

Location: Callao, Utah, approximately 8 miles west of Boyd Station.
GPS: N39 54 01.0, W113 42 51.1

Willow Springs Pony Express Station was established April 3, 1860 on the route of the Pony Express between St. Joseph, Missouri and Sacramento, California. It was discontinued October 27, 1861 when the transcontinental telegraph line was opened.

An overland stage station was operated here from 1859 to 1870.

Note: The Willow Springs Home Station, located at the Bagley Ranch on the western end of Callao, shows evidence of a well-used station. The monument and the buildings, which

comprised the home station, are still standing and are in good condition. This station is one of the best-preserved stations in the U.S., and is the only existing home station maintained on private property. This station, because of its existing structures, is one of the most interesting and most frequently visited in Utah.

Utah

Kane County
KANAB, UTAH
Jacob Hamblin **UPTLA #21 pic#125**

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and the Citizens of Kanab Stake, 1933

Location: 100 North and 300 West – Levi Stewart Memorial Park (monument was removed and the original plaque was reset in the Levi Stewart Memorial Park)
GPS: N37 2 57, W112 32 5

Born April 2, 1819 – Died august 21, 1886. The great Mormon Frontiersman and Indian missionary settled in Tooele Valley, Utah in 1850 and began peaceful negotiations with the red men. He was so successful that the officials of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints sent him to establish residence among the Indians at Santa Clara, Utah in 1854.

A fort was erected on this site in 1865 into which he moved in 1869. He assisted Maj. J. W. Powell and party 1869-72. He was transferred in 1878 to Arizona, and later to New Mexico. He is buried at Alpine, Arizona. His friendship with the Indians saved many lives.

Utah

Fort Kanab **UPTLA #115 pic#126**

Sponsor: Descendants of Levi Stewart and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1950

Location: 100 North and 300 West, Kanab, Utah – Levi Stewart Memorial Park
GPS: N37 2 57, W112 32 5

On June14, 1870, Levi Stewart, who had been called from Salt Lake County by President Brigham Young to head a group of pioneers in settling this area, brought a party with seven wagons from Pipe Spring, where they had camped temporarily, to Fort Kanab which had been built a year before by Jacob Hamblin and Indian missionaries.

Kanab Ward was organized September 11, 1878, with Elder Stewart as Bishop. Other settlers arrived, homes were built and plans made for a permanent community. A fire in the Fort on December 14, took the lives of Mrs. Margery Wilkerson Stewart and five sons.

RURAL LOCATIONS

GRAND STAIRCASE, ESCALANTE, UTAH

Dance Hall Rock **SUP #O pic#127**

Sponsor: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1959

Utah

Location: Approx. 40 mi. SE of Escalante, UT (map in file)

The route from Escalante to this spot was relatively easy. The pioneers camped about one mile south at Forty Mile Camp while the route ahead was being explored. Spirits were high before news of what lie ahead arrived. Square dances were held within this huge sandstone amphitheater known as the Hall.

"The San Juan Expedition to settle the Bluff area took a route stopping at various springs, about a day's journey apart, from Escalante toward Hole-in-the-Rock. One of the most noted springs was Forty-mile Spring. About a mile and a half before reaching Forty-mile Spring and Camp, was a place called Dance Hall Rock. This huge sandstone formation is so constructed as to constitute a large amphitheater with a relatively smooth floor. Pioneers of the Forty-mile camp held dances at the "Hall" and thus gave it its name. With three fiddlers in the company to supply music, several pleasant evenings must have been spent in this way." (Reproduced from the book "Hole In The Rock" by David E. Miller, U. of U. Press 1959, 1966, p.75)

Note: Plaque is missing

Johnson Canyon Cemetery SUP #56 pic#128

Sponsor: Red Rocks Chapter, 1992

Location: Thirteen miles east of Kanab

Erected by Red Rock Chapter of Sons of Utah Pioneers

Barbara Ogelby Buchanan	1830 – 1855
Hyrum Brown Clark	1875 – 1875
Theadore Glazier	1910 – 1910
Clara Anna Glover	1884 – 1884
Emma Glover	1887 – 1887
James Glover	1827 – 1883
James Glover	1890 – 1890
Mary Glover	1899 – 1899
Mary Atherton Glover	1828 – 1896

Utah

Sarah Alice Glover	1885 – 1885
Cawthra S. Greenhough	1901 – 1913
Cawthra Greenhough	1861 – 1933
Elizabeth Glover Greenhough	1867 – 1929
Emily Riley Greenhough	1864 – 1898
George Greenhough	1904 – 1939
Ruth Greenhough	1891 – 1892
Elsie Johnson Hamblin	1861 – 1882
Jacob Hamblin	1882 – 1882
Alfred Lawrence Johnson	1903 – 1939
Alice Sariah Johnson	1876 – 1876
Anthony Wayne Johnson	1876 – 1878
Carlos Smith Johnson	1871 – 1872
Conradine A. Mariger Johnson	1838 – 1908
David William Johnson	1873 – 1888
Elizabeth Margaret Johnson	1874 – 1874
George Albert Johnson	1872 – 1879
Joel Hills Johnson	1802 – 1882
John Edgar Johnson	1866 – 1867
Lawrence Nephi Johnson	1870 – 1907
Lodema Viola Johnson	1976 – 1907
Mallissa Merrils Johnson	1833 – 1876
Orson Pratt Johnson	1881 – 1886
Seth Alfred Johnson	1865 – 1878
Lulu Loa Johnson	1874 - 1874

Note: The settlement of Johnson began in 1871 by four sons of Ezekiel and Julia Hills Johnson. From 1871–1918 the town grew with a school, post office and store. Eventually the last permanent residents moved to Kanab in the 1940s. This monument honors the earlier settlers buried at Johnson.

Utah

The Historic Dixie-Long Valley, Utah Pioneer Trail

SUP #120 pic#130

Sponsor: Red Rocks Chapter, 2005

Location: Highway 89, .25 miles south of the Mt. Carmel, junction in Kane County, Utah

Segments of centuries-old Indian trails between St. George and Long Valley were used by Mormon Pioneers in 1864 to settle Long Valley and in 1871 to resettle it following Indian conflicts. The trail divided just east of present-day Colorado City, Arizona; the Elephant Trail took a northeast route while the alternate Cottonwood Canyon-Sand Ridge trail went more easterly before joining the Elephant Trail after it descended into Parunuweap Canyon/Long Valley. The desert trail, about 85 miles long, traversed deep sandstone ledges and lava faults and was the primary transportation route, including mail and heavy freight, for half a century. It took 4 days for loaded wagons drawn by horse or ox teams to travel the distance.

Note: The Historic Dixie-Long Valley, Utah Pioneer Trail extends across the Utah – Arizona State line and contains three monuments. See SUP #118.1 and 119)

Utah

The Historic Dixie-Long Valley, Utah Pioneer Trail

SUP #118.1 pic#131

Sponsor: Red Rocks Chapter, 2005

Location: On Hurricane Hill, Highway 59 at Hurricane trailhead
GPS: N37 10 59.3, W113 16 42.3

Segments of centuries-old Indian trails between St. George and Long Valley were used by Mormon Pioneers in 1864 to settle Long Valley and in 1871 to resettle it following Indian conflicts. The trail divided just east of present-day Colorado City, Arizona; the Elephant Trail took a northeast route while the alternate Cottonwood Canyon-Sand Ridge trail went more easterly before joining the Elephant Trail after it descended into Parunuweap Canyon/Long Valley. The desert trail, about 85 miles long, traversed deep sandstone ledges and lava faults and was the primary transportation route, including mail and heavy freight, for half a century. It took 4 days for loaded wagons drawn by horse or ox teams to travel the distance.

Note: The Historic Dixie-Long Valley, Utah Pioneer Trail extends across the Utah – Arizona State line and contains three monuments. See SUP #119 and 120)

Utah

Hole-in-the-Rock Crossing **UPTLA #81 pic#132**

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmark Association and SUP Hole-in-the-Rock Chapter, 1939

Location: (This plaque originally was at the bottom of the canyon at the edge of the Colorado River where the pioneers made the crossing in 1880. When Glen Canyon Dam was closed and the water backed up to form Lake Powell in 1963, the SUP Hole-in-the-Rock Chapter took the responsibility of moving the plaque from the river bank to the top of the "Hole" to keep it from being inundated by the Lake, as the Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association was no longer functioning.) Located 65 miles by dirt road from Escalante, Utah, or 28 miles southwest by boat from Bullfrog Marina.

"Hole-in- the-Rock Crossing" Mormon Pioneers of San Juan Valley crossed the Colorado River at "Hole-in-the-Rock" January 26, 1880. Twenty-six wagons were lowered over the cliff that day. A total of 250 persons were in the party. All made the perilous descent and ferried the river here.

Note: An information sign at the bottom of the trail (from the water level in Lake Powell) reads: Down this cleft plunged and skidded eighty wagons, 250 men, women and children, and hundreds of horses and cattle. No wagons tipped over, no one was seriously injured.

These Mormon pioneers from settlements in southern Utah were traveling across two hundred miles of unknown country to establish a mission near the San Juan River. In the winter of 1879-80, it took six weeks to blast and dig a ¾-mile road down the Hole-in-the-Rock.

Another information sign at the top of the trail reads: "It nearly scared me to death. The first wagon I saw go down they put the brake on and rough locked the hind wheels and had a big rope fastened to the wagon and about ten men holding back on it and then they went down

like they would smash everything. I'll never forget that day. When we was walking down Willie looked back and cried and asked me how we would get back home."
The expedition lowered men in barrels to hand-drill the cliff and place powder charges to blast a wagon road. Along the trail some drill holes are still visible. Wagon hubs scratched deep scars in the walls.

A floating sign on the lake marking the entrance to the inlet to Hole-in-the-Rock reads: Hole-in-the-Rock – Down the crack in the cliff Mormon pioneers lowered horses, cattle and eighty wagons in January, 1880. To learn more of their story, hike the ¾ mile trail.

Hole-in-the-Rock Arch UPTLA #132 pic#133

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 3 Apr 1957

Location: 5 miles west of Hole-in-the Rock, end of 50 mile Canyon, Kane County

The naming of this arch honors the historic trek of the Mormon Pioneers called by Brigham Young to colonize San Juan County in 1879 – 1880

Note: Also known as Window Rock Arch.

Morgan County
EAST CANYON, UTAH
East Canyon Campsites **SUP #83 pic#134**

Sponsor: Twin Peaks Chapter & Daughters of Utah Pioneers, 1998

Location: Next to the sales office at the East Canyon Resort

The main group of Mormon pioneers camped one mile above the mouth of Echo Canyon on July 16, 1847. They were following the 1846 tracks of the Donner-Reed Party who had taken a "new" route to California proposed by Lansford W. Hastings. The next day, the pioneers entered the Henefer Valley and traveled downstream along the Weber River where they camped July 17 and 18. In the hills north of their camp, they offered a special prayer for Brigham Young who was ill.

Leaving Brigham Young and a few wagons in the Henefer Valley on July 19, the main group crossed the Weber River at present Henefer and turned up Main Canyon to Hogsback Summit. From this point, they stood in awe of the distant Wasatch Mountains, yet to be traversed. The Pioneers proceeded down Dixie Hollow, up Broad Hollow, and through present East Canyon State Park to East Canyon Creek. They camped at a spot now underwater, about ¼ mile upstream from the dam.

On July 20, the pioneers went 7¼ miles south up East Canyon. They forded the creek eleven times in one day. The pioneers camped at Large Spring, ½ mile north of present Mormon Flat. William Clayton said, "The last three miles has been the worst road… it being through willow bushes over twenty feet high… it is yet scarcely possible to travel without tearing wagon covers… The road is one of the crookedest I ever saw…" The next day, the pioneers traveled up Little Emigration Canyon to the summit of Big Mountain, the longest sustained climb of the entire trip. The pioneers paused here with heartfelt gratitude, for looking southwest they saw their destination, the Valley of the Great Salt Lake.

The pioneers proceeded down the extremely steep trail off Big Mountain to Mountain Dell, over Little Mountain, then down into Emigration Canyon. The main group camped 2½ miles from the mouth of Emigration Canyon on July 21. The next day they traveled to a campsite near 17th South and 5th East in what is now Salt Lake City. They had arrived! Brigham Young entered the valley on July 24.

Utah

Mormon Flat **SUP #h-1 pic#135**

Sponsor: Beehive/East Mill Creek Chapters, 1984

Location: <<Monument is retired>> It was at the beginning of Little Emigration Canyon, on the original pioneer trail.
GPS: N40 49 39.18, W111 35 00.01 Elevation 6008 feet

(Monument is gone). (It was missing on State survey in 1995, Richard Steed, SUP, reported, also Lois K. Lloyd, State surveyor)

LITTLE EMIGRATION CANYON

Little Emigration Canyon **SUP #67 pic#136**

Sponsor: National Society of the Sons of Utah Pioneers, Twin Peaks Chapter, Murray Chapter, 1994

Location: Between East Canyon and Mountain Dell Canyon. (Plaque at Mormon Flat parking lot)
GPS: N40 48 55.9, W111 35 05.6

This approach to Big Mountain Pass was the steepest sustained climb on the Mormon Trail. From the mouth of the canyon, across the creek to your left, the pass rises 1,400 feet in elevation over a distance of 4 miles.

At the suggestion of Lansford W. Hastings, the California-bound Donner-Reed Party of 1846 became the first wagon train to make the difficult ascent. They camped at springs which fed several beaver ponds one mile up the narrow canyon. Four nights (August 14-17) were spent at “One-Mile Camp” for the purpose of blazing a trail. Since then, thousands of travelers have rested at this popular spot.

Utah

In July 1847, the first group of Mormon Pioneers, led by Brigham Young, followed the tracks of the Donner-Reed Party up the canyon and on to the valley of the Great Salt Lake. For the next 22 years, emigrants, forty-niners, freighters, stage coaches, and pony express riders used the trail, traveling both east and west.

Today, the area around you is called Mormon Flat. But, in the mid-1800s it was known by another name. In the fall of 1857 (October 29-November 9), the Mormon Militia, under the command of Lt. Gen. Daniel H. Wells, built two large rock walls on the ridges flanking the entrance to Little Emigration Canyon. The wall closet to you was known as the "Duke Battery" and the other the "Hyde Battery," after the officers who directed their construction. These fortifications are the largest and best preserved built for a war that never happened.

On Friday morning, June 25, 1858, the U.S. Army splashed through the creek and passed beneath these batteries. Private Charles Scott noted in his journal that the "two breastworks of stone" were "dignified with the title Fort Wells."

MORGAN, UTAH
Early Morgan County Settlers SUP #142 pic#137

Sponsor: Morgan Chapter, 2009

Location: 33 North State St. Morgan, Utah, at the DUP Museum Bldg.

This marker is dedicated to all the Early Morgan County Settlers who endured considerable hardships and a harsh climate to build this community we love.

Utah

Early Morgan Pioneers **SUP #155 pic#372**

Sponsor: Morgan Chapter 2010

Location: Riverside Park, 230 East 125 North, Morgan, UT
GPS N41 02 26.09, W111 40 29.77

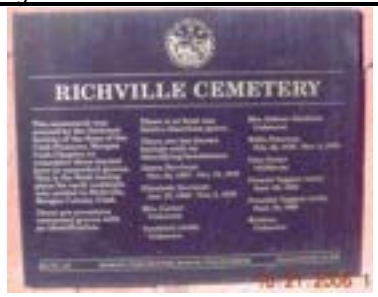
Charles Shreeve Peterson – helped carve road through Weber Canyon. 1st Probate Judge.

George Washington Taggart – helped build 1st grist mill. Mormon Battalion member.

Note: More names are to be added annually.

RICHVILLE, UTAH

Richville (Pioneer) Cemetery **SUP #118 pic#138**



Sponsor: Morgan Chapter 2005

Location: From Morgan, Utah, go south on Morgan Valley Drive to highway 95 and left. It is about 5 miles from Morgan to Richville.

Utah

This monument was erected by the National Society of the Sons of the Utah Pioneers, Morgan Utah Chapter, to remember those buried here in unmarked graves. This is the final resting place for early residents who settled in Richville, Morgan County, Utah.

There are seventeen unmarked graves with no identification. There is at least one Native American grave.

There are ten known burials with no identifying headstones.

James Dorricott
Nov. 24, 1897 – Oct 18, 1918

Elizabeth Dorricott
Jan 27, 1809 – Nov. 5, 1876

Mrs. Garner
Unknown

Goodrich (child)
Unknown

Mrs. Baltzar Jacobson
Unknown

Willie Peterson
Feb. 29, 1876 – Nov. 5, 1876

Orin Porter
(Stillborn)

Francis Taggart (twin)
Sep. 28, 1868

Franklin Taggart (twin)
Sept. 28, 1868

Waldron
Unknown

Rich County
LAKETOWN, UTAH
Fur Traders Rendezvous **UPTLA #74 pic#139**

Sponsor: Troop 63, Tendoy Council BSA, Citizens of Laketown and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1937

Location: 3 ½ miles west of Laketown at rest stop on the shore of Bear Lake

The Rocky Mountain Fur Company, headed by Milton G. Sublette, David E. Jackson and Jedediah S. Smith, conducted a fur trading rendezvous in this vicinity in June – July, 1827, taking 130 bales of beaver furs for shipment to St. Louis by pack train. Sublette had left St. Louis in March with 60 men and merchandise, arriving via South Pass in late June. The trading was concluded and all parties dispersed in mid-July 1827, following the return of Smith from a perilous journey to California. Traders were also here in 1826. Large bands of Indians frequently gathered here.

Utah

Salt Lake County
RURAL LOCATIONS

Big Mountain **SUP #3, UPTLA #24 pic#140**

Sponsor: This monument, erected and dedicated 25 August 1984, by South Davis Chapter, Sons of Utah Pioneers, replaces the original plaque erected 23 July 1933, by Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and the Vanguard Association of the Salt Lake Council, Boy Scouts of America.

Location: The pass at the summit of Little Emigration Canyon
GPS: N40 49 41.84, W111 39 14.88 Elevation 7430 feet

On 19 July 1847, scouts Orson Pratt and John Brown climbed the mountain and became the first Latter-day Saints to see the Salt Lake Valley. Due to illness, the pioneer camp had divided into three small companies. On 23 July, the last party, led by Brigham Young, reached the Big Mountain. By this time most of the first companies were already in the valley and planting crops. Mormons were not the first immigrant group to use this route into the Salt Lake Valley. The ill-fated Donner Party blazed the original trail one year earlier. They spent thirteen days cutting the trail from present-day Henefer into the valley. That delay proved disastrous later on when the party was caught in a severe winter storm in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The Mormons traveled the same distance in only six days. Until 1861, this trail was also the route of California gold seekers, Overland Stage, Pony Express, original telegraph line, and other Mormon immigrant companies, after which Parley's Canyon was used.

Birch Springs **SUP #k-4 pic#141**

Sponsor: Sugar House Chapter, 1984

Location: On hwy 65 between Little Mountain Summit and Big Mountain.
GPS: N40 48 38.79, W111 40 45.86 Elevation 6207 feet

Note: The monument is still there but the plaque is gone

MOUNTAIN DELL CANYON
Ephraim Hank's Pony Express Station UPTLA #37 pic#147

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1934

Location: Close to Memories of Mountain Dell location (SUP #110.1)

Station was southwest of this site above Mountain Dell Station of the Pony Express, St. Joseph, Missouri to Sacramento, California 1860 – 1861

Ephraim Hanks station keeper

Note: <<Plaque missing >>

Memories at Mountain Dell SUP #110.1 pic#148

Sponsor: Mills Chapter, 2002

Location: On Utah Highway 65 located in parking lot at the campsite entrance.
GPS: N40 46 41.58, W111 41 20.47

From the summit of Big Mountain, the pioneers had their first glimpse of the Salt Lake Valley. The natural gorge, which rests south of Big Mountain and the northwest slopes of

Little Mountain was known as Hanks or Big Canyon Creek and named by Ephriam Hanks as Mountain Dell.

As one of the handcart companies approached the bottom of Big Mountain, food and supplies were low. As they approached the Pony Express Station, Isabelle Siddoway, an eleven-year-old girl in the company, asked the station keeper if she could have a potato growing in the ground. Isabelle said it was the most delicious thing she had ever eaten.

Francis Armstrong purchased the property at Mountain Dell in 1870 and gave it to his wife, Isabelle Siddoway Armstrong. Mountain Dell was use as a summer farm by the Armstrong family. In 1882 Francis built a stone farmhouse; the farmhouse stood until July 1999 when it was torn down.

Francis kept two racehorses, Chief and Scout. He also raised peacocks at the farm. Francis loved to race the train down Parley's Canyon on one of his horses. He would jump the track just in front of the train. As the train went by, the conductor would shake his fist at Francis.

One day the conductor appeared at a meeting in the Mayor's Office, complaining of some fool who was always trying to race the train down Parley's Canyon. After listening to the man's complaint, Mayor Armstrong spoke up and said, "Well, sir, I am that fool. I have enough confidence in myself and my horse to know that I am in no danger."

Camp Grant **SUP #6 pic#142**

Sponsor: Holladay & Potomac Chapters, 1984

Location: Utah Highway 65, above top end of Mountain Dell Reservoir and below lower end of Little Dell Reservoir
GPS: N40 45 56.73, W111 42 23.19

Here, August 18-20, 1846, the Donner-Reed Party (87 in party) camped while a road over Little mountain and down Emigration Canyon because they found (Parley's Canyon) too rugged. The journal of James Reed states, "Lay in camp in neat little valley, fine water, good grass, while all hands this day (August 19-20) are west side of small mountain clearing road to valley".

Although the first company of Mormon Pioneers had to greatly improve this road for succeeding wagon trains, they acknowledge with gratitude the work performed by the Donner Party, cutting this road over the Wasatch Range from Henefer to the Salt Lake Valley. This camp was later used by thousands.

This camp is named after Jedediah M. Grant, whose company was the last one of 11 companies (approximately 2,095 pioneers) to arrive in the Salt Lake Valley by October 2, 1847, the last of that season. He was also first mayor of Salt Lake City, 1851 until his death 1856.

This monument refurbished and dedicated September 5, 1984 by the Holladay and Potomac-Maryland Chapters, Sons of Utah Pioneers. Replaces the original plaque erected May 1958 by the "Mormon Explorers YMMIA".

EMIGRATION CANYON, UTAH
Little Mountain Summit SUP #51 & SUP #187 pic#146

Sponsor: Twin Peaks Chapter & Pioneer Trails State Park, 1992 and Salt Lake City Chapter, 2015

Location: On Utah Highway 65 at Little Mountain Summit.
GPS: N40 46 29.82, W111 43 5.85

This is the last summit in the Wasatch Mountains along the pioneer trail. From this point the trail descends northwest until it reaches Emigration Creek. As William Clayton's emigrants guide warns, "The descent is very steep all the way."

The Donner Party passed over the summit August 21, 1846 and the Mormons on July 21, 1847.

Utah

Note: This monument was refurbished by the Salt Lake City Chapter SUP and dedicated on July 21, 2015 as SUP monument #187. The plaque indicates a dedication date of May 2015 - however the dedication was delayed due to considerable rain during May and June.

Last Campsite - Camp Kostopulous SUP #82 no pic

Sponsor: Mills Chapter, 1996

Location: 2500 E. Emigration Canyon Road

<<can't find marker>>

Saltair UPTLA #76 no pic

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

Location: <<Monument is retired>> It was west of SLC off Interstate 80

<<marker missing>>

CAMP WILLIAMS

Jordan Narrows UPTLA #39 pic#145

Sponsor: Utah National Guard and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1934

Location: Camp Williams – Utah Ave. and Officers' Club

Gateway to central Utah and California; formed by wave-action on leeward arm of ancient Lake Bonneville. Route of first settlers in central and southern Utah 1848 to 1854; of government mail line to San Diego 1854 to 1857; of Overland Mail and Stage Line to San Francisco 1858 to 1868; of Pony Express Line 1860 to 1861; and of first transcontinental telegraph line 1861 to 1868. Control and way stations on overland stage and Pony Express route about ten miles apart, mostly in view from this monument, were: Salt Lake City, Travelers Rest, Rockwell's, Joes Dugout and Fort Crittenden (originally named Camp Floyd). A celebrated Ute Indian Chief, Named Tintic, led an attack on the early settlers of Lehi, between this monument and Utah Lake in February 1854, killing several men.

BINGHAM CANYON

Bingham Canyon **UPTLA #114 pic#149**

Sponsor: Bingham Family & Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1948

Location: Marker was moved and is now located at the Kennecott Copper Pit Visitor's Center

Bingham Canyon was named for Erastus Bingham and sons, Sanford and Thomas, Utah pioneers of 1847, who in 1848 took up grazing land in this vicinity, first for private herds and later as a community enterprise. They build a small cabin at the mouth of the canyon, where Sanford, his bride Martha Ann Lewis, and Thomas, a member of the Mormon Battalion, made their home.

Accidental discovery of mineral-bearing rock led to some prospecting with promising indications. Advised by Brigham Young that production of food for the settlers and thousands who were coming was more urgent than mining, the Binghams abandoned prospecting with the intention of development later.

In 1850 the Bingham family moved to Ogden and established Bingham's Fort as protection from hostile Indians and assisted in pioneering Weber County. They did not return to Bingham Canyon."

Note: The location of the monument was destroyed in a cave-in at the site in 2012 and the current condition of the plaque is unknown.

BRIGHTON, UTAH

Utah

The First Statewide Pioneer Day Celebration UPTLA #14 pic#150

Sponsors: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and Cottonwood Stake, Church of Jesus Christ of latter-day Saints, 1932

Location: Brighton, Utah, top of Big Cottonwood Canyon, by the information center at Silver Lake

The first statewide Pioneer Day Celebration was held in this Basin July 23-24, 1857.

Headed by Brigham Young, the Company reaching here July 23rd numbered 2,587 persons, with 464 carriages & wagons, 1028 horses & mules and 332 oxen and cows.

A program of addresses, six brass bands, singing, athletic events, drills by six companies of Militia, and dancing, was punctuated by salutes from a brass Howitzer. U.S. flags were flown from two highest peaks and two highest trees, the flag-tree in front of Brigham Young's campsite being 70 feet N.W. of here. At noon July 24, Judson Stoddard and A. O. Smoot, 20 days from the States, with Elias Smith and O. P. Rockwell, arrived with news of the advance of Johnston's Army against the "Mormons". The Company returned in orderly formation July 25th.

DRAPER, UTAH
Rockwell Station **UPTLA #48 pic#151**

Sponsor: Adult Aaronic Priesthood Group of East Jordan Stake and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1934, moved and refurbished when Highway rebuilt.

Location: Off I-15, west of Point of the Mountain, and west of Bluffdale Park and Ride, 14600 South & I-15.
GPS: N40 29.163, W111 54.023

Rockwell Station
About 1800 feet due west prominent on the Overland Stage and Pony Express Route 1858 to 1868 kept by Orin Porter Rockwell.

This monument was constructed of stone from the old station.

Note: The westbound Pony Express riders proceeded south along today's State Street to the next station south of the Utah State Prison. This was at Orrin Porter Rockwell's Hot Springs Brewery Hotel—a popular stopping point for travelers. Rockwell kept the station on the Pony Express route from 1858–1868. A stone monument was constructed from stone from the old station and was found at the southeast corner of the prison compound, until it was moved when the new Freeway was built.

Utah

HERRIMAN, UTAH
Fort Herriman **UPTLA #32 pic#152**

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, Daughters of Utah Pioneers, West Jordan District B.S.A., Members of West Jordan Stake and former residents, 1933.

Location: 12550 South 6000 West, Herriman, Utah

This monument marks the site of Fort Herriman built in 1855 by Thomas Butterfield, Henry Herriman, Samuel Egbert, Robert Petty and John Stocking, as protection against the Indians.

The fort was abandoned in 1858, under instructions from Brigham Young, upon the approach of Johnston's Army. Some of the settlers returned a few years later and established the town of Herriman. The fort was named for Henry Herriman and Butterfield Canyon nearby for Thomas Butterfield, pioneers of this section.

HOLLADAY, UTAH
First Settlers of Holladay **SUP #65 pic#153**

Sponsor: Holladay Chapter, 1994

Location: 4782 Holladay Blvd.

John D. Holladay, a leader of the Mississippi Company of Mormon Pioneers, entered the Salt Lake Valley on July 29, 1847.

John Holladay's group explored the valley of the Great Salt Lake and its tributary canyons with an eye towards irrigation, wild hay for their animals, and water power for mills. Most of the Mississippi Company stayed together and by fall had planned their farms and community

in the area of a free-flowing, spring-fed stream issuing from the base of Mt. Olympus. Thus the village of Spring Creek, as the stream was then called, was the first to be established away from Great Salt Lake City itself.

As soon as John D. Holladay was named the Branch President, the village took upon itself the name of Holladay's Settlement or Holladay's Burgh.

In February 0f 1849 the first surveyed plots of land were issued to the settlers.
Original Land Owners

Lot #1	John D. Holladay
Lot #2	Allen F. Smithson
Lot #3	Robert D. Covington
Lot #4	John D. Holladay
Lot #5	Robert D. Covington
Lot #6	Orlando F. Mead
Lot #7	Robert D. Covington
Lot #8	John Lockhart
Lot #9	John Lockhart
Lot #10	John D. Holladay
Lot #11	Lyman Stephens
Lot #12	Joseph Matthews
Lot #13	Ezekiel Lee
Lot # 14	Milo Andrus
Lot #15	Daniel W. Perkins
Lot #16	William Casto
Lot #17	William Watkins
Lot #18	William Whitehead

Map and information courtesy of Daughters of Utah Pioneers and Steven L. Carr

Old Fort Site SUP #b-1 pic#154

Sponsor: Holladay Chapter, 1975

Location: Olympus Jr. High 2217 E. 4800 S.

Utah

During the Walker Indian War in 1853, 161 settlers on Big Cottonwood Creek built a fort at this location.

The fort enclosed four acres, but was not needed as the Indians proved to be friendly.

Mt. Olympus Senior Center Flag Pole SUP #89 pic#157

Sponsor: Mills Chapter, 1998

Location: 1635 Murray Holladay Rd., Salt Lake City, UT 84117

<<No plaque on site>>

Our Sweet Three Year Old Daughter (statue) SUP #154 pic#371

Sponsor, Holladay Chapter 2010

Location: 4900 South Memory Lane, Holladay, UT

Name unknown but surely well-loved was in 1848 the first to be laid to rest in this historic Holladay Memorial Park. The cemetery, second in the valley, was begun under the direction

of Brigham Young. The streams, rolling hills and mountain views make this a beautiful location.

The Holladay Chapter of the Sons of Utah Pioneers have erected this monument, sculpted by Stan Watts, to honor our pioneer forefathers sent to settle in the area of the Springs, called Spring Creek. The Pioneer Mississippi Company, with its leader John Holladay, first called the settlement Holladay's Burgh.

The name was later changed to Holladay to honor John Holladay.

MAGNA, UTAH

Early Magna Settlements **SUP #28 pic#155**

Sponsor: Oquirrh Mountain Chapter, 1992

Location: Northeast of 4100 S. and 8400 W.

In commemoration of the First Communities on the West Side of Salt Lake Valley and the First Major Industry in Utah

In 1853, Abraham Coon, an early Mormon pioneer, explored a canyon in the Oquirrh Mountains on the west side of Salt Lake Valley. He found an abundance of timber suitable for lumber and also a variety of oak tree the bark of which was useful in tanning leather. There was ample water to power a saw mill and a tan-bark processing plant. Abraham Coon obtained permission to open the canyon for these purposes, established a toll fee for access to the canyon, and used the revenue for the construction and maintenance of the road. The canyon was officially called Coon Canyon.

Abraham Coon and his family settled at the mouth of the canyon, and started a farming community that became known as Coonville. This was the first settlement on the west side of Salt Lake Valley and it covered a one-square-mile area south of this marker. The Coon, Deardon, Hardman, Shafer, Thomas, Sadler, Ek, Jenkins, and Larson families settled in the area. The 47th District School House was built here to house first – through eighth-grade classes and also church functions.

In the 1860s, settlers from Salt Lake City were attracted to the fertile soil in this part of the valley, and the farming community of Pleasant Green grew up on the two-square-mile area

north of Coonville. Early family names in Pleasant Green included Spencer, Reid, Taylor, Cockrell, Jacobs, Lecheminant, Breeze, Perkins, Sutton, Mellon, Hirst, Brown, Bouck, Bertoch, Hartley, Lambert, Whipple, Shields, Adamson, Drury, Featherstone, and Wolstenholme.

In 1906, Daniel C. Jackling brought the Utah Copper Company into operation by commencing open-pit mining in Bingham Canyon. Over the next forty years the mine, smelting, and milling operations were expanded and the company became known as Kennecott. The open-pit mine is truly one of the wonders of the world. The modernization of the mine and processing plants has gone forward, and in 1992 this remains one of the great copper producing centers of the world.

With the advent of the copper industry, Coonville and Pleasant Green merged into the unincorporated city of Magna. "Magna" means "Magnificent" or "great," a proud reference to the role played by the city and its people in the development of the copper industry. The name became official with the opening of the first Magna Post Office in 1917.

MURRAY, UTAH

Mahonri Moriancumer Cahoon SUP #84 pic#156

Sponsor: Pioneer Heritage Chapter 1998

Location: Murray City Cemetery, 5500 S. 900 E. (between blocks 2 and 3)

When Cahoon was born in 1834, his father, Reynolds Cahoon, asked Joseph Smith to give his newborn a name and a blessing. Smith gave him the name Mahonri Moriancumer Cahoon, explaining that although the name was not mentioned in the Book of Mormon's book of Ether, it had just been revealed to him that Mahonri Moriancumer was the name of the brother of Jared. The Cahoon family came to Utah with the pioneers and eventually settled in the Murray area. The original wooden marker, which had deteriorated, was replaced with a permanent headstone.

Murray Mill SUP #70 no pic

Sponsor: Murray Chapter, 1994

Location: <<Monument is retired>>

Utah

Murray Smelter Smoke Stacks SUP #1 no pic

Sponsor: Murray Chapter 1984

Location: Murray Park, about 455 E. 5300 S.

Stacks were torn down in 2002

South Cottonwood Campground (Half-way Camp) SUP #33 pic#160

Sponsor: Murray Chapter, 1990

Location: 5605 S. & Vine Street (735 E.) Chapel parking area

This area, 56th South and Vine Street, known as South Cottonwood, was one of the early religious and social centers for the Church in the Salt Lake Valley. To the north of here about 600 feet was a campground used by the stone haulers for the Salt Lake Temple, the site being approximately halfway between the quarry and the temple ground.

Also, may it be remembered that for those sturdy men who struggled here; the summer heat, spring and fall mud, and inadequate equipment made the task difficult. But they prevailed.

First Building Outside Salt Lake City for Religious & Education Instruction UPTLA no number SUP #223 pic#161

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1931

Location: 225 Gordon Lane – west side of Gordon Lane -- opposite the intersection of 250 East
GPS: N40 40 37.7, W111 53 03.8

Inscription reads: To commemorate the first building in the valley outside of Salt Lake City erected for the purpose of religious & education instruction.

Old Chapel, rest stop SUP #41 no pic

Sponsor: Murray Chapter, 1992

Location: 5600 S. Vine St. (735 E) Murray <<Can't find >>

Utah

RIVERTON, UTAH
Early Riverton and the Magnificent Dome Church SUP #7 pic#163

Sponsor: Jordan River Temple Chapter, 2015

Location: Riverton Park, 12255 S. 1500 W.
GPS (Early Riverton): N40 31 11.11, W111 55 55.28 (The Magnificent Dome Church): N40 31 15.44, W111 55 58.94

There are two SUP plaques at this site.

The Magnificent Dome Church
A maturity milestone was reached August 8, 1886, when the Riverton Ward of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was organized with 138 members. Orrin P. Miller served as the first bishop. Plans were soon underway for a new meeting house. Richard W. Kletting was selected as architect. (He was also architect of the Utah State Capitol and the old Saltair pavilion). Willard C. Burgon was named building contractor. With visions of new hope, the people geared up for Riverton's "grandest Effort". Construction began in 1899.

This magnificently beautiful domed church, with the inscription "Holiness to the Lord" over the front door, was erected at 12800 South Redwood Road on a two-acre site donated by Thomas P. Page. With its high dome, it was an inspiring edifice and could be seen for long distances.

On January 21, 1900, Bishop Miller was sustained stake president. Gordon S. Bills was ordained bishop of the 346 member ward. The lower part of the building was in use by 1908. There were many financial hardships during construction; however, it was finally paid for and dedicated on December 20, 1920. The cost was approximately $25,000.00 plus much donated labor and material. Because of its high ceilings, excessive maintenance and heating problems, it was razed in 1940 after just 30 years of use. Gone, too are the brick kiln, tithing

yard, molasses mill, flour mill, harness shop, the commercial building and dance hall built by Daniel Densley, and the Salt Lake and Utah Railroad (Orem Commuter Line) 1914-1945.

Many fond memories linger in the hearts of the long-time residents, the “Pioneers” of Riverton.

This monument is gratefully erected to their memory and integrity.

Early Riverton

The first known residents of the Riverton area were the Yo No Indians, a poor tribe living along the Jordan River. Well-worn trails extended from Utah Lake where various tribes wintered, to Bear Lake where they rendezvoused during the summer. Much credit is due for the free use of their byways, exchange of leather goods and furs, relinquishing lands, and their generally friendly attitude. Four forts erected west of the river were never seriously needed for protection. They were: Wight’s Fort, north by the Oquirrh Mountains; English Fort at the Bennion Cemetery site; Fort Herriman, 5 miles west of here; and Cedar Fort to the south.

Riverton was born of the pioneer spirit that moved men and women independently to reach out and wrestle a living from the harsh, untamed land. Many settlers spent their first year in dug-outs along the Jordan River as did the Yo Nos.

In 1855 Abraham Hunsaker, a convert from Illinois and a member of the Mormon Battalion, moved his herds across the river to join Jesse Beckstead and Samuel and Thomas Butterfield who were already using the land for grazing. Abraham was the first man to own land and divert water. But, Archibald Gardner was the first to live here and became the largest land owner; so for many years the area was called “Gardnerville”. Judge Charles Smith later named the town “Riverton”.

From 1850 to 1881 most attempts to bring water to the land were inadequate, however, some succeeded. The fertile soil responded, and the permanent expanding settlement was here to stay. Sheep, cattle, alfalfa, beets, minerals, poultry, and dry farming all had their “heyday” and contributed greatly to the growing economy.

Note: In July 2014 Riverton City destroyed the monument to construct a new city park. As part of the new city park construction, two new SUP monuments were constructed dividing the text of the old single plaque into two separate plaques. The two new monuments are prominently displayed as a part of the new Riverton City Park along with a replica of the Magnificent Dome Church, which serves as a city cultural center. The new monuments were dedicated June 29, 2015.

Utah

The Tithing Yard **SUP #110.2 pic#164**

Sponsor: Mills Chapter, 2003

Location: 1150 W. 12400 S.
GPS: N40 31 32.58, W111 55 30.90 Elevation 4433 feet

Riverton Utah

In 1886 a "tithing yard" was established in Riverton on land purchased from Samuel L. Howard. Located on the brow of the bench (1150 West 12400 South) and sloping down the bank towards the river, the site was locally designated "Tithing Yard Hill". Faithful Mormon Church members brought their tithed increase in produce, livestock, poultry, grains, and other farm products to this collection site.

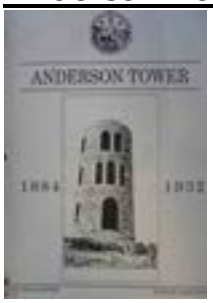
A locally situated "tithing yard" was a real convenience for the farmers. On the bench ground, there was an office building, weigh scales, a small granary, a large root cellar, haystacks, feed managers, and a barn. Cattle yards and pastures sloped to the river. Freeman R. Lloyd was the first supervisor of the Tithing Yard. Others who operated the "yard" included George W. Bills, George William, and Nevada Butterfield. Thomas B. Lloyd, a son of Freeman, wrote about the operation of the Tithing Yard:

"We fed sheep, hogs, chicken & etc. that was turned in on tithing. When the cattle & sheep & etc. were fat, they were driven to the Church farm at old 13th South & 1st West, Now 27th South. I spent many a day, trailing cattle and sheep to the Church farm. There they were butchered and sold and the money turned over to the general authorities of the Church"

The Tithing Yard discontinued operation in 1913.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Anderson Tower **SUP #53 pic#165**



Sponsor: Canyon Rim Chapter and Salt Lake North Company, Daughters of Utah Pioneers, 1992

Location: 6th Avenue & A Street

SUP Plaque #53
Anderson Tower

1884 -1932

DUP Plaque No. 463:
Anderson Tower

Anderson Tower was built in 1884 by Robert R. Anderson (1848-1935) a pioneer of 1867, and one of the original settlers on the north bench of Salt Lake City. The tower was patterned after similar towers Mr. Anderson had seen in Scotland as a young boy. They were known as "follies". It was constructed of gray granite from the same quarry used to supply granite for the Salt Lake Temple. The circular three-story structure, located 303 A Street, was 54 feet high and 25 feet in diameter. Inside the austere tower was a winding stairway that led past numerous windows to the observation deck equipped with a telescope.

People were charged a small fee to climb to the top for the view. The venture was unsuccessful, and Anderson opened the tower free to the public until vandalism forced its closure.

For forty-eight years, Anderson Tower stood as an imposing, picturesque landmark on the Avenues, visible from many parts of Salt Lake Valley. This ended in November of 1932 when the tower was razed and the land leveled.

This monument stands approximately where the tower stood, and the base is built with granite blocks originally used in the tower.

Utah

Grave of Brigham Young **UPTLA #78 pic#166**

Sponsors: The Young Men's and Young Women's Mutual Improvement Associations and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1938

Location: 150 East 1st Ave. SLC

Prophet – Pioneer – Statesman.
Born June 1, 1801, at Whitingham, Vermont. Died August 29, 1877, at Salt Lake City, Utah.

Brigham Young, second President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, succeeded Joseph Smith, founder of the Church, who was martyred at Carthage, Illinois. He was chosen as leader of the people in 1844 and sustained as President of the Church December 27, 1847.

Earlier that year he led the Mormon Pioneers from Winter Quarters (Omaha) to the Salt Lake Valley, arriving here July 24. In 1849 he became Governor of the Provisional State of Deseret, and in 1850 Governor of the Territory of Utah.

This tablet erected in honor of their beloved leader by the Young Men's and Young Women's Mutual Improvement Associations, which were organized under his direction.

Utah

Brigham Young Grave Statue SUP #Z pic#167

Sponsor: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1974

Location: 1st Avenue between State & A Street

On June 1, 1974, an eight-foot bronze statue was unveiled at the small Brigham Young Cemetery on 1st Avenue. Sculpted by Edward J. Fraughton, the monument depicts a pioneer father, mother and daughter in an embrace. The plaque is entitled "All is Well"

Brigham Young Industrial Center and Golden Pass Road

SUP #37 & #43 pic#168

Sponsor: Pioneer Heritage Chapter, 1992

Location: 2000 E. Stratford Avenue (2585 S.) (aka 20th E. & 2600 S.)

There are two plaques mounted on the same monument: SUP #37 and SUP #43

Brigham Young Industrial Center

Utah

Built on a 200 acre farm land north of Parley's Creek and east of 20th East between the years of 1849-1852, it was the largest gristmill in the Utah territory. It operated between 1852-1857 and was shut down in 1857 due to the entrance of Johnston's U.S. Army.

The mill was operated by means of a large water wheel located on the northeast corner of the mill. Water in turn was conveyed by a millrace from Parley's Creek (just east of Suicide Rock) approximately one mile to the spillway and on to a 12 foot diameter water wheel. The shaft of this water wheel conveyed take-off power for belt drives to the Industrial Center's machinery.

Following an 1857 start-up, the milling equipment was removed in 1863 and the plant was changed over to a cotton mill and then a woolen mill until its demise by fire.

Golden Pass Road
Parley P. Pratt's Toll Road. The Deseret News, dated June 29, 1850, described Parley Pratt's new route through Parley's Canyon as THE GOLDEN PASS, the new route THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS.

This alternate valley entrance was explored and built by Parley P. Pratt and was used as a means for securing fuel and timber for himself and other emigrants. To defray his expenses for road building, he initiated a TOLL for others to use his road in 1848.

His established rates were as follows: 75 cents for a two-horse outfit, 10 cents for each additional pack or saddle animal, and 1 cent per head for sheep and loose stock. His toll house was located near the creek and approximately ½ mile west of Suicide Rock.

Initially the Golden Pass Road was passable for horse and wagon, and between 1850-1869 thousands of Mormon Pioneer Emigrants, California-bound Gold Seekers, Pony Express riders, Overland Stage Coaches, plus thousands of soldiers traveled over this dirt road. Parley P. Pratt's Golden Pass Road provided not only a safer alternative entrance to the Salt Lake Valley but provided a route for hauling fuel and timber down to the valley. Between 1850–1869 thousands of Mormon pioneers, California-bound gold seekers, Pony Express riders, Overland Stage coaches and thousands of soldiers traveled the dirt road.

Utah

A Private School House UPTLA #35 pic#169

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1934

Location: N.E. Corner South Temple and State St.

Built by Brigham Young for his own children – stood on this corner lot 1860 – 1903
This early school was directed by Eli B. Kelsey, who in soliciting additional students, announced in the Deseret News December 12, 1860, as follows: "President Young not only intends it to be used for the education of own family during the day, but purposes it to be thoroughly devoted to further educational purposes in the evenings, including the teaching of vocal music.

"Mr. David O. Calder will open therein two classes for young persons of both sexes, in order that a competent number may be thoroughly taught this simple and beautiful science, so that a uniform system of teaching may be adopted throughout all the schools of the territory. The produce of the valley will be taken in payment for tuition."

The Bee-Hive House UPTLA #50 pic#170

Sponsor: Young Men's and Young Women's Mutual Improvement Associations and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1935

Location: 67 East South Temple SLC

Erected about 1852 by President Brigham Young as the Official Residence of the President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and occupied by him from the time it was completed until his death in 1877.

From 1852 to 1855 it also served as the Executive Mansion of Governor Brigham Young of the Territory of Utah.

It was also the home of presidents Lorenzo Snow (1898 – 1901) and Joseph F. Smith (1901 – 1918), both of whom died here.

The Beehive is the State Emblem signifying industry.

Brigham Young's Office **UPTLA #52 pic#171**

Sponsor: Young Men's and Young Women's Mutual Improvement Associations and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1935

Location: 67 East South Temple, SLC

Erected about 1852, used as the executive offices of the Territory of Utah until 1855, headquarters of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints from the time it was finished until 1917, when the new Church Office Building was completed.

For a short time it was also the Church Tithing Office. Many distinguished persons have been entertained here.

Presidents of the Church who occupied these offices were Brigham Young, 1852 – 1877; John Taylor, 1877 – 1887; Wilford Woodruff, 1887 – 1898; Lorenzo Snow, 1898 – 1901; Joseph F. Smith, 1901 – 1917.

Utah

The Lion House UPTLA #51 pic#172

Sponsors: Young Men's and Young Women's Mutual Improvement Associations and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1935

Location: 63 East South Temple, SLC

Built by President Brigham Young and used by him as a residence from about 1855 until his death in 1877. On the lower floor were the dining room and kitchens. On the next floor were the living rooms and large parlor; and on the top floor were the bedrooms. It was in this house that President Young died. Later the building was used for school purposes and as a social center for women and girls. The lion is a replica of one that occupied a similar position on a prominent home in Vermont, the State where President Young was born and spent his youth.

Eagle Gate UPTLA #34 pic#173

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association 1934

Location: South Temple and State Street, SLC

Utah

"The Eagle Gate was erected in 1859, Hiram B. Clawson, designer; Ralph Ramsay and William Bell, carvers. It formed a part of a cobble stone wall, 8 feet high and 500 rods long, which surrounded the grounds of President Brigham Young and was built by him as a protection against Indians, and to furnish labor to the unemployed. Torn down in 1890 to widen the street and to permit the passage of electric cars. Rebuilt in 1891."

When the Eagle Gate was reconstructed and dedicated October 5, 1891, a treasure box was sealed in the granite base containing newspapers, photographic views, personal cards and a copper plate engraved by David McKenzie, Containing the paragraph quoted above.

The 16 foot wooden eagle, weighing 500 pounds, the beehive and four-way wooden supports were placed in March 1859, over the original gate way, leading to City Creek Canyon and the private grounds of Brigham Young, Governor of Utah.

At the time of reconstruction the original wooden eagle was sent to Chicago, Electroplated with copper and replaced over the present gate.

Pioneer Square **UPTLA #23 pic#174**

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and the Boy Scouts and Vanguards of Pioneer Stake 1933

Location: 350 South and 350 West, SLC

First Pioneer Fort in the Salt Lake Valley where the Mormon Pioneers wintered in 1847-48 and in which some of the settlers resided for several years. (The monument is still in the center of the park but the plaque is missing)

Utah

Carlisle Family Historical Marker SUP #98 pic#175

Sponsor: Beehive Chapter, 2002

Location: 3850 South Jordan River Parkway - directions to get there: The monument is in Holm Park, which is a trailhead in the Jordan River Parkway system in SLC, UT. At the intersection of 3900 South (a/k/a Meadow Brook Expressway) and 700 West, turn north and go one block to 3800 South (Carlisle Park Lane). Turn left (west), drive past apartments and open fields until you reach a stop sign at Carlisle Place which is 1000 West. Stay on Carlisle Park Lane as it heads toward a wooded area and curves left (south) between the apartments and woods. The street dead ends at a picnic pavilion and playground area called Holm Park. On a pathway west of the playground is a large sign about the park. North of that sign along the trail is a brick wall monument with the Carlisle Family SUP plaque. The plaque itself faces west toward the trail.

In the 1850's and 1860's, three brothers, Joseph, John, and Richard Carlisle, settled in this location between 700 West and Jordan River. Their endeavors included farming, dairying, and planting mulberry trees to raise silk worms. They developed a gravel pit on the west side of the river.

They were family men of strong character, active in public schools and the community. The "Carlisle School" was built near here. It was a five-room brick building which served students in the area from 1905 until 1923.

Many of their children, grandchildren and great grandchildren settled and remained in this area. Carlisle Lane was a popular access to the Jordan River for irrigating, fishing, bird hunting, swimming, and berry picking. From this Carlisle family, like many other families from the "3900 block," came great men who fought for their country and honorable citizens who cared greatly about their community.

Utah

Donner Trail 1846 UPTLA #7 pic#176

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1931

Location: Utah State Fairgrounds 900 West North Temple

The Donner Party led by George and Jacob Donner and James F. Reed passed here and crossed Jordan River nearby about September 2, 1846. This party consisting of 81 persons, 35 of them children, was delayed 2 weeks building a road via Emigration Canyon. Lost some wagons and many animals crossing Great Salt Lake Desert and became snowbound in the Sierra Nevada Mountains where 36 of them perished that winter.

Ensign Peak UPTLA #43 pic#178

Sponsor: Ensign Stake Mutual Improvement Associations and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1934

Location: 100 East 1000 North – Ensign Vista Dr.

July 26, 1847, Two days after the Mormon Pioneers entered this valley Brigham young and party climbed to this point and with the aid of field glasses made a careful survey of the mountains, canyons and streams. In the group were Heber C. Kimball, Wilford Woodruff, George A. Smith, Ezra T. Benson, Willard Richards, Albert Carrington, and William Clayton.

Wilford Woodruff, first to ascend the peak, suggested it as a fitting place to “set up and ensign” (Isaiah 11:12). It was then named Ensign Peak. Subsequently the Stars and Stripes were raised here.

Utah

Gardner's Saw Mill UPTLA #57 pic#179

Sponsors: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, The Gardner Family and the Priesthood of Wilford Ward, 1935

Location: 3550 South Highland Dr. SLC

Gardner's Saw Mill was erected by Robert Gardner and his sons Archibald, Robert and William on Warm Springs Stream, in Salt Lake City October 1847, where three Boards were sawed. The Mill was moved to this site in 1848, producing the first commercial lumber in Utah, on the first formal grant of water for industrial use. Later a flour mill was erected a few rods upstream, these plants giving the name Mill Creek to the stream and canyon. Gardner's Fort, domicile of the Gardner families, was located a short distance northeast, the Gardners receiving the first permit to leave the pioneer fort.

Great Salt Lake Base and Meridian UPTLA #12 pic#180

Sponsor: Mutual Improvement Association of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1932

Location: N. W. corner of Main and South Temple, SLC (at S.E. corner of Temple Square)
GPS: N40 46 10.27, W111 53 28.8 Elevation (sidewalk) 4327.27 feet

Great Salt Lake Base and Meridian
Latitude 40° 46'04" - Longitude 111° 54' 00"
Altitude (Sidewalk) 4327.27 FT.
Fixed by Orson Pratt assisted by Henry G. Sherwood, August 3, 1847, when beginning the original survey of "Great Salt Lake City" around the "Mormon" Temple Site designated by Brigham Young July 28, 1847. The City streets were named and numbered from this point.

David H. Burr, first U.S. Surveyor-General for Utah, located here in August 1855, the initial point of public land surveys in Utah, and set the stone monument, still preserved in position.

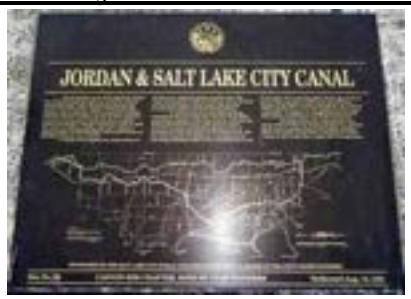
An astronomical station, its stone base still standing 100 ft. N. and 50 ft. W. of this corner was established by George W. Dean, U. S. C. & G. Survey, September 30, 1869, to determine the true latitude and longitude; it was used to obtain correct time at this point until December 30, 1897.

Heber C. Kimball Grist Mill SUP #J no pic

Sponsor: East Mill Creek Chapter, 1957

<<can't find>>

Jordan & Salt Lake City Canal SUP #39 pic#182



Sponsor: Canyon Rim Chapter, 1991

Location: Sugar House Plaza 1100 East 2100 South

The foundation work on the Salt Lake Temple was nearing completion and soon would be ready for the granite upper walls. The four-day trip from the quarry with oxen-drawn wagons could not possibly provide stone as quickly as it was needed. To expedite delivery, and also to reduce the cost by three quarters, a canal was proposed on which the stones could be delivered on barges. Though conceived as early as 1849, the canal was long in coming, and a first venture, a segment begun in 1855 from Big Cottonwood Canyon to Red Butte Canyon, was a failure.

A second canal, tapping the Jordan River in the Narrows, called the Jordan and Salt Lake City Canal, was started in 1864. Its terminus was at the forks of City Creek Canyon creek, close to the present intersection of State and North Temple Streets.

In 1872 the advent of the railroad being extended south out of Salt Lake City into Utah Valley, and beyond, together with a spur east out of Sandy into Little Cottonwood Canyon to the granite quarry, provided an easier and still less expensive way of getting stone from the quarry to the temple block. The use of the canal for hauling stone was forgotten; for

providing irrigation water it was completed and is still in use today. The canal may still be found open from the point of the mountain to 3300 South and 1300 East Streets. From there it courses through the city north of 3300 South Street in a four foot diameter culvert under a sidewalk, or roadway, or snuggled between houses. The culvert is located just west of this monument.

The same culvert now also functions as a storm water overflow for Parley's, Emigration, and Red Butte Canyon creeks. From North Temple and State Street, the water courses West, underground, until it returns to the Jordan River again after its long detour.

"Leaning into the Light," Joseph Smith, the Boy – Statue

SUP #192 pic#183

Sponsor: National Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1997

Location: Joseph Smith Memorial Building, Main St. and South Temple Street, Theater exit area

The National Society of the Sons of Utah Pioneers

If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God… James 1:5

Joseph Smith, Junior

Utah

Legacy of the Black Pioneer **SUP #16 pic#184**

Sponsor: Beehive Chapter, 1987

Location: Evergreen Park, 2230 East Evergreen Avenue (3435 S.)
GPS: N40 41 48.1, W111 49 48

In 1824-26 the first black man came into Utah Territory. He was a trapper for the Rocky Mountain Fur Company. His name was James Beckworth. In succeeding years many black people would follow to contribute to the development of Utah, socially and economically.

In July of 1847, three (3) black men, slaves, were selected to journey with Orson Pratt, Mormon apostle, into the Salt Lake Valley. They were: Green Flake, Oscar Crosby, and Hark Lay, each in turn provided by their owners, James Flake, William Crosby, and William Lay, members of the pioneer groups of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Utah was a slave state (territory) and remained so until the Emancipation Proclamation was effected.

Many black pioneers followed in pioneer groups. They assisted their owners as directed. When they were freed, the owners assisted them in acquiring lands of their own in the Cottonwood, and Fort Union areas. They cultivated the land, built homes and raised families and in every way contributed to the socio-economic growth of the Salt Lake area.

In this, the Mill Creek Area, land was secured by Sylvester James, Samuel Chambers, and Sylvester Perkins. Each proved to be successful farmers who would market their produce to leaders of the community.

In 1888 Paul C. Howell and his family established their home in the 12th-14th Ward in Salt Lake City. He became the first black policeman in Salt Lake City.

Don Bankhead Freeman was the first black child born in Utah.

The black pioneers of Utah have left a great and lasting contribution that is remembered and appreciated. Their descendants have excelled in the arts, athletics, and education.

Descendants of these pioneers reside in the East Mill Creek area at this time. They are respected and appreciated neighbors."

Note: In 2011, this monument was to have been removed by Salt Lake County to make way for a new County Building - Millcreek Community Center, 2266 E. Evergreen Ave., Millcreek Township, UT 84109. It included a new Senior Center. Their announced intention was to replace the monument. Due to some questions concerning the historical accuracy of the original narrative and an attempt by someone to change the original wording by scratching an incorrect change to the plaque, new wording was proposed. Due to fiscal restraints, the county built around the monument without making any changes.

Old Brickyard Chimney SUP #54 pic#185

Sponsor: Beehive Chapter, 1994

Location: 3300 S. 1300 E.

There are two plaques on this same monument:

Edward Potter Hemsley
(First Property Owner)
Edward Potter Hemsley was born April 23, 1839, at Ditchling, Sussex, England. On May 5, 1862, Edward and his sister, Ellen Potter Hemsley, emigrated to America where their older brother, Richard was already situated in Salt Lake City. Their father, stepmother, and a younger brother, Job, remained in England until some few years later, when they also emigrated.

Edward and Ellen joined a pioneer company led by Captain Miller for the trek to the West. Edward was only twenty-three years of age and he enjoyed the adventure, enduring the hardships and conditions that killed his stepmother a few years later as she traveled to Utah. She was buried along the trail with canvas for a coffin and weeds for memory flowers.

Some time after his arrival in Salt Lake City, Edward married Miriam Simonds who as a young girl had also been in Captain Miller's pioneer company. The couple settled in Sugar House, where they purchased ground and built a substantial home at 1923 South 1200 East.

Because Miriam suffered from chronically poor health, a neighbor girl named Margaret Brown was employed to help nurse her. Miriam ultimately invited Margaret to marry her husband, which she did in the Salt Lake Endowment House on March 17, 1866. Miriam lived for twelve more years, dying February 24, 1878. Miriam had three children and Margaret had twenty-three.

Edward Hemsley farmed his land and also served as a doctor in the Sugar House area. He was known as Dr. Hemsley, and he treated mental as well as physical ailments and even pulled teeth as required. He compounded a "marvelous" salve that was widely used in treating a diversity of ailments. He was in the early Sunday School superintendency of the Sugar House Ward and used a horse and wagon to transport little children from the district to the house where Sunday School was conducted. He was active in sponsoring dancing and amusements, and was a popular accordianist. In his later years he was appointed warden of the state prison.

Edward Hemsley purchased a tract of land in Mill Creek which he called "THE BRICKYARD." With his brother Job they manufactured bricks used in construction of early homes, businesses, and church meetinghouses. Bricks from their operations were used to build the first school house in Sugar House. Their business was so vital that Brigham Young rescinded Edward's mission call so that he might stay home and continue to make bricks. The color of the bricks was obtained from the various levels of clay. For deep red bricks, they would plow two rows of deeply laid yellow clay and one row of black top soil. White brick came from the clay near the top of the pit.

Edward Hemsley died July 22, 1910, at the age of seventy-one."

History of the Brickyard
In 1878, John P. Cahoon began manufacturing bricks on the old homestead on 4th West and 53rd South in Murray, Utah. As demand increased, he found it necessary to move his plant to a better location. As a result, on January 6, 1891, the SALT LAKE PRESSED BRICK CO., founded by John P. Cahoon, purchased land from Edward Potter Hemsley. This purchase allowed the company to be closer to larger clay deposits, the railroad line and their market. Through the years it became the largest brick manufacturing company in the west. This was the beginning of the BRICKYARD which we know today as the BRICKYARD PLAZA.

In the early days, the bricks were dry pressed by Boyd Presses and removed by hand. Over the years the process was mechanized and automated. The clay was processed in mixing and pulverizing sheds, moved by conveyor belts to "bins" where moisture was added, and then kneaded in "pug mills." This damp mixture was then extruded from dies and cut into shapes by wire cutters that worked much as egg slicers do. The brick was then "fired" in coal-

burning kilns. Through improvements and expansion programs, the plant reached productions of 60,000 bricks per day.

Operations on this site ended on November 28, 1972, when the plant was shut down and dismantled. The company moved its operation to West Jordan, Utah, where it is now located. The chimney was built in 1902 and was called the SMITH KILN CHIMNEY.

Old Folks Day — UPTLA #65 — pic#186

Sponsors: Old Folks Committees, Cambrian Society of Salt Lake City, Inc., Covered Wagon Days, Inc., and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1936

Location: NW Corner Main and South Temple, SLC

Honor thy Father and Thy Mother – Old Folks Day was inaugurated in Salt Lake City in 1875, by Charles R. Savage, assisted by Edward Hunter, Presiding Bishop of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and George Goddard, since which time all persons seventy or more years of age have been honored at an annual celebration in nearly every community in Utah. Travel, refreshment and entertainment are free. (Gilbert Griswold So.)

Brigham Young Mill — SUP #37 — no pic

Sponsor: Pioneer Heritage Chapter, 1992

Location: 20 East 2600 South (Church)

<<never located>>

Utah

Pioneer Flour Mill Site UPTLA #64, SUP #K, SUP #138 pic#187

Sponsors: Descendents of John Neff Sr., East Mill Creek Betterment League, Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1936, and Mills Chapter SUP, 2012

Location: 2700 East & Evergreen Ave. (3435 South) SLC
GPS: N40 41 47.9, W111 48 55.0

445 feet west of this monument is the site of the pioneer flour mill erected in the spring of 1848 by John Neff, 1847 pioneer. The burrs were bought by him at Winter Quarters from Brigham Young at whose request they were brought to Utah. The granite block in the monument is part of one of the mill stones.

The mill began operations in March, 1848, and was the first in the valley to produce refined flour.

The builder, noted for his humanitarianism, refused $1.00 a pound for flour, from emigrants to California, selling it to the needy poor at 6 cents a pound and frequently giving it to those unable to buy.

Utah

Pioneer Telegraph Office SUP #D pic#190

Sponsor: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1955, rededicated 2011 on 150th anniversary of the connecting of the Transcontinental Telegraph at SLC

Location: 73 South Main, SLC

In 1955 the famed sculptor Ortho Fairbanks created this marker located at the spot where the transcontinental telegraph lines were connected October 24, 1861. In 2007 the monument was removed during the construction of the City Creek Center and was replaced near the same spot and rededicated October 24, 2011.

Pony Express Station UPTLA #8 pic#191

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association 1932

Location: 165 South Main SLC

Pony Express Station for Great Salt Lake City was located here.

Utah

Sisters of the Holy Cross **UPTLA #18 pic#192**

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and the Catholic People of Utah, 1932

Location: 1075 East 100 South SLC

Catholic Pioneers in the cause of Christian Education and Charity in Utah.

In June 1875 in answer to the appeal of the Rev. Lawrence Scanlan, two Sisters of the Holy Cross, Mother M. Augusta and Sister M. Raymond, came to Salt Lake City. In August they were joined by Sisters M. Pauline, Anna, Josepha, Holy Innocents, and Petronella, and in September they opened St. Mary's Academy at 152 South First West Street.

In October of the same year Sisters M. Holy Cross, Bartholomew, and Bernard opened Holy Cross Hospital at 50 South Fifth East Street. The Hospital was established on the present site in 1882.

The College and Academy of St. Mary-of-the-Wasatch and Holy Cross Hospital stand today as monuments to mark the trail of these pioneer sisters.

Utah

The Social Hall **UPTLA #20 pic#193**

Sponsor: The Young Men's and Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Associations and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1933

Location: 51 South and State St. – Social Hall Ave.

This monument marks the site of the Social Hall, the first recreation center in the intermountain west. Built by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints under the direction of Brigham Young. Made of plastered adobe walls with native wood floors and roof. Auditorium 40 by 60 feet, seating 350 persons – stage 20 by 40 feet – dressing rooms and banquet hall in basement. Dedicated January 1, 1853.

Here the Deseret Dramatic Association conducted many home talent theatricals, musicales and other festivities. Sessions of the Legislature, official meetings, receptions, banquets, and other social functions were held here. It was used as theatre, library and gymnasium by the Mutual Improvement Associations.

In 1922 the building was razed.

Utah

Sugar House Monument SUP #s-1 pic#194

Sponsor: Sugar House Chapter, 1992

Location: Sugar House

Sugar House Monument
Erected in recognition of the first effort made to manufacture beet sugar in Western America.

With dauntless perseverance through severe hardships the machinery was brought from Liverpool, Eng. To this place, where in 1853 the sugar mill was constructed.

May the spirit of this courageous venture continue to characterize this community.

The Old Sugar House
Home of one of the earliest efforts toward the creation of local industry in Utah.

At these crossroads in 1853-55, a structure was erected which stood for many years as a symbol of pioneer enterprise and courage. Its site was approximately two hundred feet east of this spot.

After the sugar project was abandoned, the old mill served many other useful purposes. Its life ended in 1928.

The Sugar House Mill: How Sugar House Got Its Name
This section of Parley's Creek contributed to the creation of Sugar House as a thriving business district. Water from the creek powered a sugar mill near the corner of Highland Drive and 2100 South, which ultimately gave Sugar House its name. The mill was built in

1854 by pioneers hoping to produce white sugar from beets. The mill soon failed and by 1856 had been converted to the first paper mill successfully operated in the west. At one time, the Sugar Mill housed a machine shop for the Salt Lake and Utah Central Railway. It was later used as offices for Bamberger Coal Company until it was torn down in 1928.

Utah Penitentiary SUP #17 pic#195

Sponsors: Sugar House Chapter, Sons of Utah Pioneers, Daughters of Utah Pioneers, Sugar House Community Council, Utah Peace Officers Associations, & The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1988

Location: Sugar House Park, 2140 South 1350 East

This monument marks the site of the Utah Penitentiary selected by Brigham Young in October 1853, then a safe 6 miles from the center of the city.

The first buildings of adobe brick, surrounded by a 12 foot wall, were occupied in January 1855. Early accounts indicate that escapes were frequent because of poor facilities and the lack of guards.

In 1866 the penitentiary was renovated. The three buildings, wall, and guard houses were upgraded to stone. Later a dining hall, hospital and women's quarters were added.

By 1882 the penitentiary included 244 steel cells and a 250 capacity chapel. A new 19 foot wall enclosed 2 acres. A large area surrounding the prison was used by inmates to farm and raise livestock for inmate consumption.

Note: After World War II the growth of the city to the south and east made it imperative to construct the prison facility in a more isolated area, at the Point of the Mountain (1951).

Utah

Wilford Woodruff's Farm 1850 SUP #137 pic#196

Sponsor: Holladay Chapter SUP 2007

Location: 1604 South 500 East, SLC

Wilford Woodruff's Farm was 20 acres located between Kensington Ave. (about 1500 South) and 1700 South and 300 East to 500 East. This rich farmland was irrigated with water from Parleys Creek and Emigration Creek. Wilford Woodruff farmed here for over 45 years, providing for his family. He also grew numerous experimental crops. His journal makes reference to wheat, potatoes, cotton, sugar cane, melons, currants, madden, indigo, strawberries, apples, grapes, and "bushels of crickets".

Wilford Woodruff was one of the first pioneer settlers of the Salt Lake Valley, and was the fourth President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He and other Mormon Pioneers came here to escape persecution for their religious beliefs. Four of the original Woodruff family homes remain on 500 East and 1590, 1604, 1622, and 1636 South.

Utah

PARLEY'S HOLLOW

Dudlers Inn **SUP #75 pic#197**

Sponsor: Canyon Rim Chapter, 1996

Location: 2700 E. 2700 S., south of Interstate 80 near the mouth of Parleys Canyon.

In 1864 Joseph Dudler settled in Parley's Hollow. He built a two and half story Inn and home with a narrow front facing south with the rest of the ground floor dug into the side of the hill on the north of the hollow.

Wine Cellar: Dudlers **SUP #80 pic#198**

Sponsor: Jordan River Temple Chapter, 1996 (1995 on old list)

In 1870 Dudler added a brewery to the rear and west of his Inn and expanded the lower floor north four feet into the hill for the wine cellar. This rock-walled underground room has a ten-foot high domed rock ceiling and kept things cool even in the hottest weather. Dudler's brewery and Inn at Parley's Hollow was known for a time as Dudler's Summer Resort and Dudler's Saloon.

Utah

Golden Pass Road and Tollhouse SUP #76 pic#199

Sponsor: Sugar House Chapter, 1996

Location:

"Travel the Golden Pass, open July fourth (1850). Immigrants coming into the valley may now avoid the difficult routes over Big and Little Mountains by taking the new route. Several thousand dollars have been spent by the proprietor." So ran part of an advertisement in the third issue of the Deseret News of June 29, 1850.

Parley P. Pratt, having been through the mouth of Parley's Canyon as well as traversed the Emigration Canyon route, decided that with a certain amount of effort he could make the Parley's Canyon route much easier that the other. He made a road, from what was called Dell Fork, where the Mountain Dell Reservoir is located, down to what eventually became the center of Sugar House, at about what now is Twenty-first South and Eleventh East Streets. Due to the narrowness of Parley's Canyon, the road crossed the stream sixteen times enroute. It was not a super highway, but far surpassed the route down Emigration Canyon. Although some travelers complained about the roughness of the road, those familiar with both routes still preferred it to the original route. To help reimburse Pratt for the costs of construction, a toll or passage fee was charged. The advertisement continues: "$.75 for a two-horse outfit, ten cents for each additional pack or saddle animal, and sheep a mere cent per head."

The toll gate was located on the north side of the stream, directly below where the SUP Headquarters Building is located on the south rim of the canyon at 3300 East Street. Impressions of the old dirt road still can be seen in the hollow, running in front of the relic foundations of Dudler's Inn. The road ran along the north side of Suicide Rock, and when the railroad was introduced, it passed the rock on its south side.

A big celebration was held upon the opening of the new road on July 4, 1850. Thus was presented a new route when incoming travelers, whether in wagon, on horseback, the Pony Express, handcarts, walking or eventually even with a stage coach, might safely make their way into the valley.

Eventually, the road became part of the Transcontinental Lincoln Highway and later I-80 and all follow the route of the Pioneers from the mouth of the canyon to the turn-off for East Canyon, now Jeremy's Ranch, and later east of Silver Creek Junction in Echo Canyon where the trail turns north to Echo and points east.

The Railroad SUP #78 pic#200

Sponsor: Pioneer Heritage Chapter, 1996

After the opening of the Golden Pass Road through Parley's Canyon, the canyon became more accessible for the cutting and hauling of wood to be used in construction of homes and industrial ventures. Lamb's Canyon, near the top of the canon was a prime source for these materials. However, it was soon discovered that the developing industries needed more than wood fuel and water power. Pioneers were sent in various directions to attempt to locate coal deposits. Those sent to the area of the present location of Coalville, Utah, found a brown coal called lignite, east of the townsite up Chalk Creek. Brigham Young immediately formed a coal operation at the site. The coal was dug and hauled by wagon over Silver Creek and Kimball's Junction, over Parley's Summit and down the canyon into the valley. A ton of coal then cost $8.00 and the hauling charge was $1.50.

Shortly after the coming of the railroad to the west in 1869, a railroad line connecting Salt Lake and points south was installed from Corinne, in 1869. In 1871, a branch railroad line going north connecting Coalville to the main line at Echo was begun by Summit County Railroad. It was a narrow gage line which served, starting in 1873. The coal was there transferred into the standard gage cars of the UP Railroad which continued thence through Corinne and Ogden, into Salt Lake.

On June 11, 1874, the Eastern Utah Railroad was incorporated to build a narrow gage rail line from Coalville south to the Park City mines. In 1880, the Union Pacific Railroad Co. obtained the lines from Park City north to Echo and replaced them with a standard gage line, which was finally completed in 1888. About this same time, the Salt Lake & Eastern Railroad Co. completed the narrow gage line from Salt Lake City to Park City Mines in 1890. In 1900, the Rio Grande Railroad Co. took over the lines through Parley's Canyon to Park City and changed them to standard gage. They also acquired the lines from Park City north to Echo. The line through Parley's Canyon continued not only as a freight train, but carried passengers as well until the service was discontinued from Sugar House through the canyon in the 1940s. Freight service to Sugar House continued for some years after this date.

Utah

Sandstone Wall & Aqueduct SUP #77 pic#201

Sponsor: Olympus Hills Chapter, 1996

Location: Parley's Hollow

Parley's Creek was the largest of five streams that flowed from the Wasatch Mountains into Parley's Canyon. Ditches were dug, but it was determined that if walls were built with a conduit running along it's top—similar to those built by the ancient Romans on a smaller scale—water could be lifted up to the plateaus on the north and south sides of the hollow. In 1891, the walls of the aqueduct were built of sandstone blocks cut from the mountain's cliffs. Only a small section remains of the forty-foot high masonry where it cut across a ravine with an arch laid up to allow for the water to drain.

Suicide Rock & the Reservoir SUP #79 Pic#202

Sponsor: Holladay Chapter, 1996

Location: Mouth of Parley's Canyon – where Parley's Canyon Trail and the Lake Bonneville Trails meet. Parking area is east of the 33rd South and Wasatch Blvd. traffic light,

and is the last road before the Blvd. enters the freeway going north. Take the first left and go to the end of the road to the trail parking area.
GPS: N40 42.456, W111 47.756 Elevation 4,948 feet

One of the foremost sights that met the eye of the early travelers when they reached the mouth of Parley's Canyon before entering into the valley of the Great Salt Lake, was a huge mass of red rock which stood in the middle of the mouth of the canyon. It consisted mainly of red sandstone and had stood as a sentinel for centuries.

For hundreds of years, it stood as a watch tower for the Indians until, as the story goes, an Indian maiden upon learning of the death of her brave, leaped from the top, to her death on the rocks below, giving it the name of Suicide Rock. Now, it is a billboard for the youth who dare to climb its heights with paint brush or spray can.

In the settlement of the valley with a constant increase in population, the water from the various canyon streams of the Wasatch Range provided irrigation as well as culinary water for the people. In order to free up more of the canyon water culinary use, a canal was built from Jordan Narrows conveying Jordan River water to the east bench of the Salt Lake valley. The Jordan and Salt Lake City Canal was begun in 1879, and completed in 1882, and has remained in constant use since. The canyon streams were thereafter enhanced with reservoirs to catch and retain the spring runoff, for use in the drier seasons.

In about 1891 a reservoir was built on the east side of Suicide Rock to help contain the spring run-off from washing out the farms west of the canyon mouth, as well as to help provide a way of getting water from the stream to where it was needed. From this reservoir, and ditches from the canyon stream above the reservoir, culinary along with irrigation water was conveyed to the various farms below as well as up to the plateaus on the north and south sides of the hollow which were located above the canal. This reservoir served for many years until an extremely wet spring one year washed out part of the reservoir and some of the railroad tracks and roadway in the canyon. Culinary water supplies had been further enhanced by this time and a direct connection was made to use Parley's Canyon water, so the reservoir was never replaced.

Of the stream, the roadway, and the railroad line that ran in the narrow spaces between the rock and canyon sidewalks, only the stream remains.

Golden Pass Road SUP #43 no pic

Sponsor: Pioneer Heritage Chapter, 1992

<<can't find>>

Utah

Sons of Utah Pioneers Building
Pioneer Industry in Parleys Canyon SUP #e-1 pic#204

Sponsor: Oquirrh Mountain, 1982

Location: 3301 E. Louise Ave (2920 S). Salt Lake City, Utah

This monument is erected for the purpose of paying tribute and honor to those sturdy pioneers who had the courage and fortitude to establish industry in Parley's Canyon necessary to the welfare of the pioneers who settled this valley

Flagpole at SUP Headquarters Bldg. SUP #193 pic#205

Sponsors: Individual donors and the following Chapters: Box Elder, Brigham Young, Buena Ventura, Eagle Rock, Glendora, Hole-in-the-Rock, Mills, Ogden Pioneer, Settlement Canyon, South Davis, Squaw Peak, Temple Quarry, The Mountain Valley, and Twin Peaks, June 17, 2000.

Location: 3301 E. Louise Ave (2920 S). Salt Lake City, Utah

Flagpole
Dedicated June 17, 2000
National President – Dr. Ray H. Barton, Jr.
National Past President – John W. Anderson
National Flag Chairman – Russell A. Cannon

Donated by individual donors and the following chapters:

Box Elder, Brigham Young, Buena Ventura, Eagle Rock, Glendora, Hole-in-Rock, Mills, Ogden Pioneer, Settlement Canyon, South Davis, Squaw Peak, Temple Quarry, The Mountain Valley, and Twin Peaks

Sons of Utah Pioneers Building Balcony
B&K Tannery SUP #4-B pic#206

Sponsor: Beehive Chapter, 1985

Location: 3301 E. Louise Ave (2920 S). Salt Lake City, Utah

The B & K Tannery, also known as the Big Kanyon Tannery, was established in 1852 near this site by Brigham Young, Feramorz Little and John Winder. The area was first called Canyon Creek; then Big Kanyon, and later Parley's Canyon. By 1862, the Tannery was producing good quality leather, using agents such as oak bark and coal oil in the process.

A small settlement was built nearby to accommodate the tannery workers, which included a school for the children of the manager and the workmen.

The use of coal oil created a softness in the leather that brought exhibitors three out of five of the first prizes in the Territorial Fair of 1862. Leather from this Tannery was used in the shoe shop Brigham Young established on his own premises.

Two things led to the demise of the tannery; the scarcity of the native bark needed for tanning, and the fact that the newly installed railroad brought in leather which was cheaper than could be manufactured here.

Utah

Brighton SUP #4-I pic#207

Sponsor: Holladay Chapter, 1988

Location: 3301 E. Louise Ave (2920 S). Salt Lake City, Utah

William Stuart Brighton was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland in 1829. He married Catherine Bow (born in 1827 at Sterling, Scotland) in 1850. He was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in 1844. They immigrated to Missouri in 1855 with two children, one of whom was a two-year old daughter, Mary, who was buried at sea during the passage. They came to Utah in 1857 by handcart company. They had four sons born in the United States – Robert, William, Thomas, Daniel, and Janet, born in Scotland.

In 1871 William S. Brighton claimed over 100 acres at the top of Big Cottonwood Canyon. William and Catherine built the first hotel there at "Brighton" in 1874. It was razed in 1945. Later they added cottages, the original Brighton store, a post office, a telephone service, a dairy service, freight haulage, a bakery and a sawmill.

Catherine Bow Brighton named the lakes around Brighton – "Mary" after her infant daughter, "Catherine" after herself, "Martha" after a friend, etc. About 1887 the Brighton sons built the first telephone line through Brighton to Alta. The world famous ski resort and area is now permanently called "Brighton" after this early family.

William Stuart Brighton died in 1895 and Catherine Bow in 1894. They are buried in the Salt Lake City Cemetery.

Charles Stillman Bridge SUP #4-F pic#208 & 209

Sponsor: Holladay Chapter, 1987

Utah

Location: 3301 E. Louise Ave (2920 S). Salt Lake City, Utah

Erected 1938 – Henry Blood, Governor
One half mile east of this location, a bridge was erected across the Parley's Canyon gully so easier access to the canyon could be made from Wasatch Boulevard serving the southeast population of the valley.

The Wasatch Boulevard was built under the direction of Charlie Stillman during his administration as Salt Lake County Commissioner of Roads and Bridges from 1918 to 1922.

The Stillman Bridge spanned the Parley's Gully tying the Wasatch Boulevard to the Parley's Canyon Road. This bridge was named after Charlie Stillman and was erected in 1938. The Stillman Bridge stood in operation until the new four lane highway was built through Parley's Canyon.

The bridge was removed September 24, 1964 to make way for the new modern overpass that could handle the increased traffic entering and exiting Parley's Canyon. .

Note: The Bronze plaque from the original bridge is also on the balcony at the SUP Headquarters Building. It was retrieved after the bridge was torn down in 1964. It reads as follows:
Charlie Stillman Bridge

Erected 1938
Henry H. Blood, Governor

Utah State Road Commission	U.S. Bureau of Public Roads

This Foothill Boulevard was built under the direction of Charlie Stillman during his administration as Salt Lake County Commissioner of Roads and Bridges 1918 to 1922

Early Pioneer Mills SUP #4-A pic#210

Sponsor: East Mill Creek Chapter, 1984

Utah

Location: 3301 E. Louise Ave (2920 S). Salt Lake City, Utah

There were twenty-two mills along Millstream giving this mountain water a name and life surviving function. Gardner, Neff, and Osguthorpe were names of pioneer-constructed mills along Millstream.

The Scottish, Welsh, and English Mormon converts provided needed supplies generated by the mill race water power. The grinding wheels of millstones worked the wheat as the mountains and isolated valleys sustained the people. The water turned wheel was depicted in Dr. Richard Gunn's artistic conception of the mill.

The East Mill Creek chapter appreciates and honors the mill and our ancestors. Both have passed away and are gone.

The Lesson of the Watermill
Listen to the water-mill
Through the live-long day,
How the clicking of its wheel
Wear the hours away.
Languidly the autumn wind
Stirs the forest leaves,
From the field the reapers sing
Binding up the sheaves.
And a Proverb haunts my mind
And a spell is cast - - -
"The mill cannot grind
With the water that is past."

From the power of the will
  came the strength of the mill
To give life to those who settle
  from our ancestral foreordained metal

Ensign Peak SUP #4-C pic#211

Sponsor: East Mill Creek Chapter, 1986

Utah

Location: 3301 E. Louise Ave (2920 S). Salt Lake City, Utah

Elevation 5,441Feet
Monday morning, July 26, 1847, the pioneers resumed their secular labors. Although Brigham Young, leader of the pioneer band, was suffering from Mountain fever, he directed that exploration work be started immediately, one party headed by himself. The party left about 10 o'clock a.m. This party consisted of Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, Willard Richards, Wilford Woodruff, George A. Smith, Ezra T. Benson, Albert Carrington and William Clayton.

Messrs. Kimball, Woodruff, Benson and Smith had ascended City Creek Canyon several miles the Saturday evening before. The party now climbed to the hills west of the canyon and proceeded northward, the president still riding. "A good place to raise an ensign," he remarked … as the party planted their feet upon a prominent peak near the western edge of a mountainous spur projecting in the valley from the northeast. Ensign Peak, the mountain, was accordingly named, which title it still bears . . . from the top of the peak the view was more than ever sublime.

"ENSIGN" in the minds of the Mormon Pioneers concerned not one nation, but all nations; not one epoch or age, but all epochs and all ages; not nationality but humanity, is its scope and concern. It was the sign and ensign of the Empire of the Christ; it was a prophecy of the time to come when the kingdom of this world would become "the kingdom of our Lord, and of his Christ; and he shall reign forever and forever."

From the earliest days of the settlement of this valley, Ensign Peak has been the site of the official flagstaff; being the point where the national emblem has always been flown on holidays and special occasions.

References: A Comprehensive History of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Century 1, Volume 3
Treasures of Pioneer History, Volume 6

The Golden Pass Road – Parley's Canyon SUP #4 pic#212

Sponsor: Salt Lake City Chapter, 1984

Location: 3301 E. Louise Ave (2920 S). Salt Lake City, Utah

Utah

"Travel the Golden Pass, Open July Fourth. Immigrants coming into the valley may now avoid the difficult route over Big and Little Mountain by taking the new route. Several thousand dollars have been spent by the proprietor to make the new road possible," Parley P. Pratt, Proprietor. So ran an advertisement in the third issue of the Deseret News of June 29, 1850.

Parley P. Pratt cut the road through Parley's Canyon in 1849-50. The beginning (or end) of the road was about Twenty-first South and Eleventh East and thence east to what was called Dell Fork. To defray the cost of construction a toll for passage was charged – "75¢ for a two-horse outfit, ten cents for each additional pack or saddle animal, and sheep a mere cent per head." The road was described as poor with rocks and stumps. However it opened up the hollow and canyon to industry, farming, and recreation.

From this vantage point, the toll gate was located on the north side of Parley's Creek directly below the S.U.P. building. Portions of the old dirt road can still be seen going up the hollow around Suicide Rock into the awesome magnitude of Parley's Canyon.

At sunset one may get a spectacular view of the aureate colored face of the canyon wall from which was derived the original name, "Golden Pass Road."

Pratt sold the road to finance his mission to Chile. By 1862 the Golden Pass Road, an approximately forty-two-mile long immigrant trail from Sugarhouse east to Silver Creek Junction, through Coalville to the mouth of Echo Canyon was the preferred route into the Valley. The Overland Stage began using it that year.

Handcart Companies SUP #4-G pic#213

Sponsor: Olympus Hills Chapter, 1987

Location: 3301 E. Louise Ave (2920 S). Salt Lake City, Utah

On the 9th day of June 1856, the first Mormon Handcart Company left Iowa City led by Captain Edmond Ellsworth. There were 52 handcarts with 275 people. On the 11th day of June, the next company led by Captain Daniel D. McArthur, had 48 handcarts, with 222 people and 4 covered wagons.

These companies suffered many hardships, bad roads with hills and mountains to cross, adverse weather conditions and the other problems that were encountered by the pioneers as they crossed the plains coming west. There were frequent breakdowns of the handcarts as they had been made with green wood. Both the handcarts and wagons were overloaded. Many repairs were constantly needed before they could go on.

Some of the children and elderly people died and were buried on the way. Food was scarce at times, so buffalo meat became a source of survival.

Both parties of the Saints arrived in the Salt Lake Valley on the 26th of September 1856 and were met by Governor Brigham Young and his councilmen, the Nauvoo Band and others.

Kanyon Creek Mill SUP #4-H pic#214

Sponsor: Holladay Chapter, 1988

Location: 3301 E. Louise Ave (2920 S). Salt Lake City, Utah

1852 – 1900
Kanyon Creek Mill, also known as Brigham Young's Upper Mill and as the Young-Little Mill, occupied a site where the Country Club Golf Course now is located. It was located almost a mile west of here in the gully below. It was the first, the biggest, and the most valuable of the two flour mills that Brigham Young partly owned and invested in during the first ten years that he and his people colonized the Salt Lake Valley.

Kanyon Creek Mill was a large mill for its time. It was two and one-half stories high and constructed of adobe. It was started in 1849 and completed in 1852. It was owned and built by Brigham Young and Feramorz Little, each of whom owned a one-half interest. Iron initials of each owner, B.Y. and F.L., were fastened to the wall braces that held the ends together.

It was powered by a large water wheel on the northeast corner. Water to power the wheel came through a mill race which began at Parley's Creek one mile east of the Mill.

It was used as a flour mill for several years, then as a cotton mill, and later as a woolen mill. The woolen mill required an additional building to process the wool. The building was constructed of lumber and was used for sorting, cleaning and dying the wool. The wool was

separated according to length and color and cleaned of burrs, sticks and other impurities. The wool was then dyed in large vats that were heated by a large brick furnace in the cellar. The factory had three sets of cards, twelve looms and used girls and women for labor. An expert could tend three looms and earn three dollars a week.

During the smallpox epidemic of 1900, the old Brigham Young Mill was used as a pest house. There were many protests because the creek which ran past it was a major source of culinary water for the city. No one moved the pest house, but one morning the old mill was found mysteriously burned to ruins.

Lambs Canyon SUP #64 pic#215

Sponsor: Canyon Rim Chapter, 1994

Location: 3301 E. Louise Ave (2920 S). Salt Lake City, Utah

Lambs Canyon was explored shortly after the Utah Pioneers entered Salt Lake Valley in 1847. A cooper, Abel Lamb, built the first road in the draw in 1850, over which he and his sons hauled wood from the canyon forests to make barrels, tubs, washboards, churns, and water-buckets sorely needed by the settlers in the valley. Abel Lamb's beef barrels "were hooped with strong willows called hoopoles which were split and circled around the barrels." The Lambs built a home in the canyon. When food was scarce, they lived on sego roots, pig-weed and beet-top greens.

The Deseret News dated October 12, 1854, announced that "Fourteen miles east of this city, near the top of Parley's Canyon in Rocky Hill Canyon (now Lamb's Canyon) is erected a new sawmill. Builders and cabinet makers who want an article of white or red pine lumber will find it at my mill or lumber yard, near my cooper shop, on East Temple Street (now Main Street)." Signed Able Lamb.

Lamb's sawmill was sold to James Bullock. In 1864, Phippan Bassett moved with his family into Lamb's Canyon to operate a steam sawmill by Brigham Young's Family. Janette B. Gibson Mailin, a native pioneer of 1863, records in her history that she used to accompany her grandmother, during the late 1860s and early 1870s to the mouth of Lambs Canyon where the elder women took charge of the toll gate. At this gate a collection of 25 cents was taken for each team that passed through it. The funds collected defrayed costs of road repair.

While the pioneers were appreciative of the picturesque mountains in close proximity to their homes, they also looked upon them as gifts of God. To Lambs Canyon they went for water to quench their thirst, for timber to build their homes, for logs to burn in their crude fireplaces, and for deer and fish to increase their meager food supplies. As the heat of the valley became more than they could endure, they sought relief in the coolness of the canyon.

The Overland Stage SUP #4-D pic#216

Sponsor: Canyon Rim/Heritage Chapter, 1986

Location: 3301 E. Louise Ave (2920 S). Salt Lake City, Utah

America's Greatest Historical Relay"

"It is not a pleasant, but it is certainly an interesting trip. Coaches will be overloaded, it will rain, the dust will drive, baggage will be left to the storm, passengers will get sick, a gentleman of gallantry well (sic) get angry, the drivers will swear, the sensitive will shrink, rations will give out, potatoes become worth a gold dollar, and not to be had at that, the water brackish, the whiskey abominable, and the dirt almost unendurable.". . . Demas Barns' diary dated 1866. (And) the original Overland Stage trip, St. Joseph, Missouri to Salt Lake City, took 21 days to complete.

In 1860, W. H. Russell of Pony Express fame joined Hockaday & Liggett as a business partner, bringing modern innovations to the Stage Coach Company. He placed relay stations every 10–12 miles, with fresh horses or mules at each station. He assigned new drivers every 80 miles, and cut the travel time to 10 days. He also had stagecoaches leaving daily, traveling in either direction. The coaches followed the Platte River to Fort Kearney, then to Julesburg, where it crossed the river, from there to Fort Laramie, to Fort Bridger, and through Echo Canyon to Parley's Canyon with station stops at Wanship, Silver Creek (Kimball's Junction), Mt. Dell, and at the mouth of Parley's Canyon (in front of you, and just to the left). Later this station was called Dudler's Tavern, and was owned by the Shear (Schaer) family.

The "old line" stage coach was a swinging, swaying vehicle hung on thoroughbraces (multiple leather straps) instead of springs, drawn by 6 mules or 6 strong horses. The drivers covered the same route in either direction, and knew the road so well they could travel at high noon, or during the dark of night without hesitation.

The coaches carried express packages and mail in addition to passengers. Each Passenger was allowed 25 pounds of luggage. The mail was sent for 10¢ a letter (compared to the later cost of $5.00 for ½ once for the Pony Express).

In March 1862, the stage coach line was purchased by Ben Holliday, a Salt Lake Valley resident. He had served as a courier for Col. Doniphan, and when he was only 28 years old, was a Wagon Master, bringing 50 wagons into Salt Lake City. For this he received sincere congratulations from Brigham Young.

As a new owner, Holliday extended the stage coach routes into many small towns and mining camps, still using the coach road through Parley's Canyon as the main route. At the pinnacle of his career, he had 5,000 miles of stage coach line in operation, extending from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and into Idaho, Montana and Oregon. He employed 15,000 men, and had 20,000 wagons or coaches, and 150,000 animals in his company.

In November 1866, a "Grand Consolidation" took place, and Holliday merged with Wells Fargo, the assets of his company being placed at $2.4 million.

Willard Richards SUP #4-E pic#217

Sponsor: Lynn S. Richards, 1986

Location: 3301 E. Louise Ave (2920 S). Salt Lake City, Utah

WILLARD RICHARDS, born in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, June 24, 1804. Died in Salt Lake City, Utah, March 11, 1854 at the age of 49.

Dr. WILLARD RICHARDS, founder of the Deseret News, "The Mountain West's first newspaper".

WILLARD RICHARDS, a cousin of Brigham Young, having read the Book of Mormon, traveled 700 miles to Ohio to meet Joseph Smith. He was a dentist and doctor of herbs.

WILLARD RICHARDS was baptized in the Chagrin River, near Kirtland, December 21, 1836, after the ice was broken over the river. One of the first four missionaries to England.

Utah

WILLARD RICHARDS was ordained an apostle April 14, 1840 at Preston, England with seven apostles present. Married his first English convert, Janetta Richards.

WILLARD RICHARDS was appointed by the Quorum of the Twelve in England to edit the Millenial Star.

WILLARD RICHARDS officiated at the first baptisms for the dead in the new Nauvoo Temple Twelve Oxen Font, and was the Editor of the Times & Seasons Newspaper published in Nauvoo.

WILLARD RICHARDS, in 1841 was the man Joseph Smith said he had been searching for all his life to trust with his business in all things, “The Keeper of the Rolls.”

WILLARD RICHARDS was General of the Nauvoo legion, Mayor of Nauvoo, largest city in Illinois, and Postmaster of Nauvoo.

WILLARD RICHARDS prepared with Joseph Smith the first three volumes of the History of the Church, for publication in the Times & Seasons.

WILLARD RICHARDS nominated Joseph Smith and his running partner, Arlington Bennett, for President and Vice President of the United States.

WILLARD RICHARDS, on the eve of martyrdom looked west and said “Out West perhaps, in the tops of the mountains, an ensign may be raised to the Lord.”

WILLARD RICHARDS said to the Prophet Joseph, “You didn’t ask me to go to Iowa, or come here to Carthage, but I am here, and I will hang for you if they will not release you.”

WILLARD RICHARDS was with the Prophet and Hyrum when they were murdered in Carthage jail.

WILLARD RICHARDS arrived in the Valley with Brigham Young, July 24, 1847, and was elected to the first Legislative Counsel of the Territory and served as its President.

WILLARD RICHARDS was the first Historian, Recorder, Postmaster and keeper of the Official Seal of the Territory of Deseret, and a member of the First Presidency of the Church.

WILLARD RICHARDS was the first Secretary of State of the established Territorial Organization.

Sons of Utah Pioneers, Heritage Hall
Horace A. Sorensen SUP #4-L pic#218

Sponsor: Sugar House Chapter, 1988

Location: 3301 E. Louise Ave (2920 S). Salt Lake City, Utah

In recognition of significant contributions to the Sons of the Utah Pioneers, the Sugarhouse Chapter expresses thanks and appreciation to Horace A Sorensen
February 6, 1899 – May 2, 1977

Horace Sorensen served as National President during consecutive terms from 1954 through 1956. Under his leadership, membership grew from eleven to thirty-five chapters. He also served as President of the Sugarhouse Chapter during 1949 and 1950.

Horace performed a vital role in the construction of the National Headquarters facility, located at the mouth of Parley's Canyon, by providing significant financial assistance. On October 31, 1950, the Sorensen barn located at the family's estate on Connor Street (Salt Lake City, Utah) was remodeled into a small museum dedicated by President George Albert Smith. This expanding collection was later donated to the Sons of the Utah Pioneers on November 6, 1953. The collection is housed at Lagoon (Farmington, Utah) and has grown into more than thirty buildings, homes, shops, etc. The sale of Pioneer Village to Lagoon Corporation provided the initial funds toward construction of the SUP Headquarters.

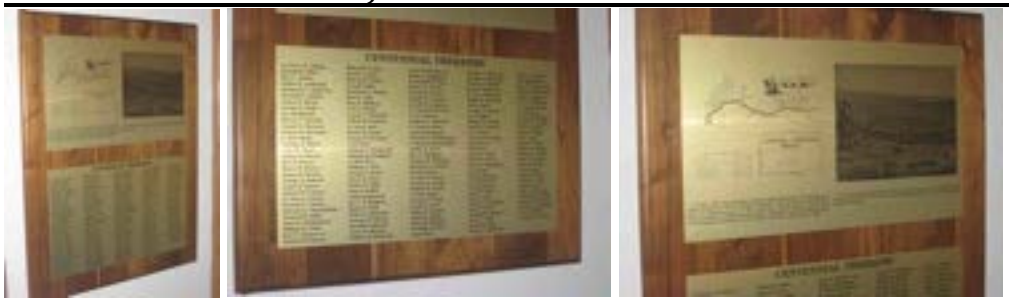
Horace was very prominent in converting the old penitentiary site into Sugarhouse Park where President Gordon B. Hinckley dedicated the SUP monument which was erected in June 1988.

Railroad Village, begun by the Sons of Utah Pioneers at Corrine, Utah, to commemorate the Golden Spike 100th Anniversary in 1969, was spearheaded by Horace Sorensen.

The Chapter also extends appreciation to his wife, Ethel Melville Sorensen, and his family, who supported him in these endeavors.

Utah

Mormon Pioneer Trail, Centennial Trekkers SUP #224 pic#219



Sponsor: Trek Members, 1987

Location: 3301 E. Louise Ave (2920 S). Salt Lake City, Utah

Mormon Pioneer Trail
As traveled by the Sons of Utah Pioneers, July 14-22, 1947

Schedule of Evening Encampments

Nauvoo, Illinois	Monday, July 14, 1947
Garden Grove, Iowa	Tuesday, July 15, 1947
Winter Quarters (Omaha), Nebraska	Wednesday, July 16, 1947
North Platte, Nebraska	Thursday, July 17, 1947
Fort Laramie, Wyoming	Friday, July 18, 1947
Independence Rock, Wyoming	Saturday, July 19, 1947
Rock Creek, Wyoming	Sunday, July 20, 1947
Fort Bridger, Wyoming	Monday July 21, 1947

In July, 1947 one hundred and forty-eight descendents of Utah Pioneers called themselves "The Centennial Trekkers" and retraced the Old Mormon Trail in commemoration of the Latter-day Saints' historic exodus from Nauvoo, Illinois in 1846 and the Pioneer Company's trek from Winter Quarters in Florence, Nebraska to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake in 1847.

Picture Caption:
The twentieth century Trekkers' special guests, Spencer W. and Camilla Eyring Kimball look down on the July 19th encampment from the top of Independence Rock in Wyoming.

Note: A separate plaque lists the "Centennial Trekkers"

Utah

1997 Sesquicentennial Trekkers SUP #136 pic#220

Sponsor: Trek Members, 2007

Location: 3301 E. Louise Ave (2920 S). Salt Lake City, Utah

In July 1997, one hundred and sixty-eight people representing the first company of Pioneers retraced the original Mormon Pioneer Trail of 150 years ago. They commemorated the exodus from Nauvoo, Illinois of 1846 and the company's continued trail from Winter Quarters in Florence, Nebraska to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake in 1847. The Sesquicentennial Motorized Trek participants entered the Valley and were greeted July 22, 1997 at the Canyon Rim Stake Center by President Gordon B. Hinckley, Sister Marjorie Hinckley and J. Elliot Cameron, Managing Director of the Trek.

President Hinckley reminded the participants that "you have done something extraordinary" and thanked the leaders for planning and providing one of the official Sesquicentennial events for honoring the Utah Pioneers. The co-chairmen of the Planning Committee were William H. Child and Harris Simmons.

Note: A separate plaque lists the "Participants on the Sesquicentennial Pioneer Trek – July 12-22, 1997"

This Is The Place Heritage Park
Angels Are Near Us SUP #96 pic#221

Sponsor: Sugar House Chapter 1998

Location: This Is the Place Heritage Park
GPS: N40 45 09.6, W111 49 01.2

Utah

Sesquicentennial Mormon Trail Wagon Train (150 Years)
Winter Quarters, Nebraska to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake
April 21, 1997 to July 22, 1997

On a cold rainy morning in April 1997, modern day pioneers left Florence, Nebraska, the old Winter Quarters, to re-enact the migration of Mormon Saints 150 years earlier. Ten thousand participants would take part along the trail, from the banks of the Missouri River to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. The journey of wagons, handcarts, outriders and walkers would take three months and traverse over one thousand miles. The trek was a commemoration of sacrifices, joys and was a testament to the honor and greatness of those who went before. Upon arriving in the valley, a glorious welcome awaited as 50,000 emotional well wishers at the trail's end overcame the participants.

Participants and volunteers alike came to feel the spirits of their ancestors and to know, even for one day, the spirit of the Mormon Trail. Many heartfelt thoughts like the following were expressed: I felt a real pull to be out here. I don't know why, but I'm supposed to be here. I know that for sure. Our lives were orchestrated in such a way as to get us here. It was exhilarating, quiet, powerful and gentle. For the veil was thin and they did travel by our sides; for we felt them daily. It was a memorial to our ancestors, a daily, daylong journey into the past and because of it, our lives were forever changed.

An apostolic blessing was given. In part, it stated: We ask thee Father to reach down from thy throne above and bless each and every man, woman, and child that they may have comfort and peace come to them. This is a very important enterprise, a very important understanding where a statement is made throughout the entire world. We ask thee to bless the animals that they may be strengthened. That they may, from the water they receive and the hay they partake of, be strong and able, that they may fulfill their responsibilities on this trek. We pray for those that are walking, that their limbs will be strong, that their hearts will be strong, that their limbs will have the capacity to carry them safely along. We pray for those pulling the handcarts; that when it gets difficult they will have the very same experiences of knowing those who have gone before are capable of coming and pushing the carts at their side. Heavenly Father, bless them, protect them, walk with them and see them safely into the Valley of the Great Salt Lake.

With the assistance of the spirit, events took place that touched our hearts and inspired us to a greater commitment. Without it, one could only see sagebrush and dusty trails. Sensitive hearts would discern the eloquent witness of what transpired, for they felt a spiritual kinship with those who traveled these trails. Their lives were strengthened and enriched, for the treasures of the trail were revealed only through sacrifice. There are those who would underestimate the difficulties: miles of dust filled winds, temperatures fluctuating 60 degrees in one day, the incessant buzz of swarming mosquitoes and the desolate aridity of desert regions, all factors as real now as they were then. Yet the songs of Zion were sung along the trail. Some of the children even walked barefoot. Our animals stayed strong and we relied on one another for safety and companionship.

Utah

On arrival, all were reminded: your wheels again cut deep into the sandy soil of Nebraska. The silhouette of wagons against the Wyoming sky created a picture of unique and wondrous beauty. You looked at the starry heavens at night, in lonely desolate places, and contemplated the wondrous things of God. You marveled at the sunrise and sunsets which marked the passing of each day…you have reached the end of the trail of which tens of thousands before dreamed in the long ago…you will now go your separate ways, but you will never forget this remarkable experience, nor will we…you will tell your children and your grandchildren and your great grandchildren about the year of 1997, when you made the long journey west following the tracks of the pioneers of 150 years earlier. God bless you, my beloved associates.

Their spirits transcended time and beckoned us to trace their journey for the trail never ends, we will not forget the memories we hold.

Eyes Westward Statue SUP #140 pic#222

Sponsor: National SUP, 2008

Location: This Is The Place Heritage Park, near the entrance from the upper parking lot.
GPS: N40 45 9.24, W111 48 56.17

Utah

Four plaques are associated with this statue monument:

"The History"
The First wagons crossed the Mississippi River from Nauvoo, Illinois on February 4, 1846. The untimely winter departure became necessary due to the mob violence against the Mormons' farms, homes and families. As they departed and began their trek to the west, they were subjected to gale-force winds, torrential rain, axle-deep mud, freezing temperature and snow.

The Saints faced an epic journey of 1,300 miles to an unsettled territory far away in the west. Some were farmers, and many were city dwellers from the eastern United States and Great Britain, experienced in valuable trades, but unfamiliar with the skills of harnessing horses, oxen and mules, driving wagons, herding livestock, or foraging for food on a long trek.

Through much work, sacrifice and prayer, and guided by the hand of God, the first faithful Saints under the leadership of Brigham Young completed their journey west, arriving in the Great Salt Lake Valley over a three-day period between July 22 and July 24th, 1847. Tens of thousands more followed in their footsteps to settle their promised land in the Rocky Mountains.

To these early pioneers whom we love, honor and cherish, may your names be forever remembered; and may we who inherit your legacies never forget your sacrifices, your values, your vision, and your magnificent accomplishments.

"The Prophecies"
Joseph Smith, the founding prophet of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons), is shown here standing next to Brigham Young, his successor, on the banks of the Mississippi River near Nauvoo, Illinois. Brigham is holding a map showing the westward trek of the Latter-day Saints that Joseph had seen in a vision. Before Joseph's death, he prophesied about the relocation of the Saints to the Rocky Mountains, and he and Brigham conversed many hours on the subject. "My people shall become a numerous and mighty host in the vastness of the Rocky Mountains," Joseph Smith said. Other Saints were also privileged to hear Joseph's prophecies concerning the prospective exodus:

"Joseph Smith said, 'Now I will show you the travels of this people.' He then showed our travels through Iowa and said, 'Here you will make a place for the winter and here you will travel west until you come to the valley of the Great Salt Lake. You will build cities to the north and to the south and to the east and to the west and you will become a great and wealthy people in that land." –Mosiah Hancock

'Joseph Smith, just before he was killed, made a sketch of the future home of the Saints in the Rocky Mountains and their route … to that country as he had seen it in a vision. Levi Hancock drew a copy of that map … and told them that there were four copies of that map taken; one of which Brigham Young kept and one that was carried by the Mormon Battalion by which they knew where to find the Church and Salt Lake Valley." –Oliver Huntington

Utah

"While he (Joseph Smith) was talking, his countenance changed to … a living, brilliant white. He seemed absorbed in gazing at something at a great distance and said, 'I am gazing upon the valleys of those mountains. Oh the beauty of those snow-capped mountains!'" – Anson Call

"The blessings of the Most High will rest upon our tabernacles and our name will be handed down to future ages. Our children will rise up and call us blessed and generations unborn will dwell with peculiar delight upon the scenes we have passed through, the privations that we have endured, the untiring zeal that we have manifested, (and) the insurmountable difficulties that we have overcome in laying the foundation of a work that brought about the glory and blessings which they will realize – a work that God and angels have contemplated with delight for generations past, that fired the souls of the ancient patriarchs and prophets – a work that is destined to bring about the destruction of the powers of darkness, the renovation of the earth, and the glory of God, and the salvation of the human family." Joseph Smith
May 2, 1842 Nauvoo, Illinois

This "Eyes Westward" statue was erected by the
Sons of Utah Pioneers

and is a replica of a statue standing on the banks of the Mississippi River in Nauvoo, Illinois.

"Pioneering Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow"
July 2008 * Monument #140

Eyes Westward
Sculptor
Dee Jay Bawden

First Company of Pioneers into the Valley SUP #I-1 pic#223

Sponsor: Twin Peaks Chapter SUP, 1987

Location: This Is The Place Heritage Park, near the large center monument

Utah

GPS: N40 45 08.2, W111 48 57.9

Erected and Dedicated to the first company of pioneers to enter the Valley of the Great Salt Lake in July 1847.

Twin Peaks Chapter – Sons of Utah Pioneers July 24, 1987

Barnabas L. Adams
Rufus Allen
Truman O. Angell
Millen Atwood
Rodney Badger
Lewis Barney
Charles D. Barnum
Ezra T. Benson
George Billings
Thomas Bingham
Francis Boggs
George Brown
John Brown
Nathaniel T. Brown
John Buchanan
Thomas Bullock
Charles Burk
Jacob Burnham
Robert E. Byard
Albert Carrington
William Carter
James Case
William Castro
Solomon Chamberlain
Alexander P. Chessley
James Chesney
George S. Clark
William Clayton
Thomas Cloward
Zebedee Coltrin
Allen Compton
James Craig
Oscar Crosby
Benjamin B. Crow
Elizabeth Crow
Elizabeth Jane Crow
Harriet Crow
Ira Minda Crow
Isa Vinda Crow
Datus Ensign
Addison Everett
Nathaniel Fairbanks
Aaron Farr
Perry Fitzgerald
Green Flake
John S. Fowler
Samuel Fox
John Freeman
Horace Monroe Frink
Burr Frost
Andrew Gibbons
John Gleason
Eric Glines
Stephen H. Goddard
Samuel J. Gould
David Grant
George R. Grant
John Y. Greene
Thomas Grover
Joseph Hancock
Sidney Alvarus Hanks
Hans Christian Hansen
Appleton M. Harmon
Charles A. Harper
William Henrie
John S. Higbee
John Holman
Simeon Howd
Matthew Ivory
Levi Jackman
Norton Jacob
Artemas Johnson
Luke S. Johnson
Philo Johnson
Stephen Kelsey
Levi N. Kendall
Ellen Sanders Kimball
Heber C. Kimball
Eli Harvey Peirce
Francis M. Pomeroy
David Powell
Orson Pratt
Tunis Rappleye
Return Jackson Redden
Willard Richards
Benjamin Roberts
Orin Porter Rockwell
Albert P. Rockwood
Benjamin Rolfe
Joseph Rooker
Shadrach Roundy
Joseph Smith Schofield
George Scholes
Henry G. Sherwood
Andrew Shumway
Charles Shumway
Andrew J. Shupe
George A. Smith
William C. A. Smoot
Erastus Snow
Roswell Stevens
Benjamin F. Stewart
James W. Stewart
Bryant Stringham
Gilbard Summe
Seth Taft
Thomas Tanner
Norman Taylor
Joel J. Terrell
George W. Therlkill
James W. Therlkill
Matilda Jane Therlkill
Milton Howard Therlkill
Robert T. Thomas
Horace Thornton
Marcus B. Thorpe
John H. Tippets

Utah

John McHenry Crow
Robert Crow
Walter E. Crow
William Parker Crow
Lyman Curtis
Hosea Cushing
James Davenport
Isaac Perry Decker
Benjamin F. Dewey
John Dixon
Starling Driggs
Francillo Durpee
William Dykes
Sylvester H. Earl
Ozro Eastman
Howard Egan
Joseph Egbert
John S. Eldredge
Edmund Ellsworth
William A. Empey
William A. King
Conrad Kleinman
Hark Lay
Tarleton Lewis
Archibald Little
Jesse C. Little
Franklin G. Losee
Chauncey Loveland
Amasa Lyman
Samuel H. Marble
Stephen Markham
Joseph Matthews
George Mills
Carlos Murray
Lewis B. Myers
Elijah Newman
John Wesley Norton
James Oakley
Seeley Owen
John Pack
William Vance
Henson Walker
George Wardle
Jacob Weiler
John Wheeler
Edison Whipple
Horace K. Whitney
Orson K. Whitney
Almon M. Williams
Thomas S. Williams
Wilford Woodruff
George Woodward
Thomas Woolsey
William Wordsworth
Brigham Young
Clarissa Decker Young
Harriet Page Young
Lorenzo Dow Young
Lorenzo S.Young
Phineas H. Young

This is the Place Restored Monument SUP #129 pic#224

Sponsor: Mills Chapter, 2007, with the assistance of an Eagle Scout Project by Zachary Mahoney

Location: This is the Place State Park, 2601 Sunnyside Ave. SLC

In commemoration of a most significant historical event, this monument was first dedicated July 25, 1921. It marked the arrival in this valley of the Mormon Pioneers 74 years earlier, and more specifically, the moment when President Brigham Young rose from his sick-bed in Wilford Woodruff's carriage and proclaimed to all the world: "This is the Place."

Even in 1921, there was much disputation as to the exact location of the noted event. This monument was located here as the definitive answer as to where the event occurred. This answer came primarily from two speakers, very different in their presentations, but equally convincing in their conclusion.

The first speaker was 83-year-old W.W. Riter. As a lad of 9 years, he and his parents had followed Brigham Young to this valley. W.W. Riter was the living authority for the correct placing of the monument. In his early years, Wilford Woodruff had taken him to the spot and stated that this is exactly where Brigham Young had uttered those important words.

The second speaker was Brigham H. Roberts, age 64, a prolific historian, theologian, congressman, eminent scholar, and a member of the Quorum of the Seventy. He said, "There has been much discussion as to whether this particular spot just outside the mouth of Emigration Canyon was really the place." Then quoting often from the journal of Wilford Woodruff, Mr. Roberts proved conclusively that there can be no doubt that the spot now marked by this concrete monument is very near to the actual place. In fact, speaking of the question, he remarked: "Seventy four years ago yesterday an incident occurred on or near the spot where we now stand that is destined to live in the memory of men through the ages to come."

The above comments have been taken substantially from three articles published in the Salt Lake Tribune and three in the Deseret News of the period. The comments came before and after the event.

The project refurbishing the monument was jointly undertaken by the Mills Chapter of the Sons of Utah Pioneers and Zachary Mahoney, a Scout who used his skill and wisdom to make his Eagle Project not only memorable but lasting.

Note: Elder Boyd K. Packer rededicated the refurbished monument in 2007.

Bodil Mortensen Statue SUP #150 pic#225

Sponsor: Bountiful Chapter 2009

Utah

Location: This is the Place Heritage Park, 2601 Sunnyside Ave. SLC
GPS: N40 45 10.6, W111 48 58.4

Bodil Mortensen
1846-1856
Willie Company"

Once lost never again forgotten, symbol of the children who walked toward Zion, inspiration of the Riverton Wyoming Stake's "Second Rescue" and above all, an example for those who have yet to walk to their own Zion.

Note: Bodil, was a member of the Willey Handcart Company. When the exhausted Jens and Elsie Nielsen made it to Rock Creek, a 9-year-old Danish girl, Bodil Mortensen, who was traveling with them, went in search of dead sagebrush branches, the only firewood available. The Nielsens were so exhausted that when they managed to get their tent up they failed to notice that Bodil hadn't made it back. The next morning, they found Bodil's tired, emaciated body resting against a wheel of the cart, frozen to death still clutching an armful of firewood. Also dying during the night was Neil, the Nielsen's son. Nine other members of the Willey group died that night and are all buried in a common grave.

This is the Place State Park UPTLA #100 pic#226

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 24 July 1947

Location: 2602 East 900 South
GPS: W40 45 08.0, W111 48 58.3

Utah

Emigration Canyon Railroad **SUP #29 pic#177**

Sponsor: Canyon Rim Chapter, 1990

Location: Hogle Zoo inside of the entrance, 2600 East Sunnyside Ave.

One of the major sources of stone building materials needed at the turn of the century by the people of Salt Lake City was in emigration Canyon, east of the city. To assist in obtaining these materials, the Mormon Church built an electric railway to the top of the canyon during the summer of 1909. This made a ready source of limestone, gravel, red sandstone and white sandstone available. The convenience of transportation was not lost on the public and soon passenger trips were in demand. Weekend trips into the canyon became popular and a mountain resort called Pinecrest was soon built with full hotel facilities available and numerous summer resort homes were clustered around the area.

Open-air cars were soon added to the fleet and as many as six cars were frequently seen on the line, half laden with stone and the other with human cargo. The main depot was located at Fifth South and University Avenue though connections were often made on the city streetcar lines to temple square in the heart of the city.

The operation was so successful that consideration was given to adding the two Cottonwood Canyons into the system. In 1914 the need for stone foundation materials was eliminated by the introduction of concrete and the passenger service was not great enough to sustain the cost of the system.

By 1916 the service was terminated and the line completely removed. The rails, ties, even the spikes, as well as the rolling equipment were turned into materials to aid in the World War I effort. Most of the right-of-way soon became the automobile roadway and for a few years the canyon enjoyed the luxury of an up roadway separate from a down roadway.

Utah

Emigration Canyon Monument SUP #143 pic#391

Sponsors: Sugar House Chapter Sons of Utah Pioneers and Emigration Canyon Historical Society, 2012

Location: Mouth of Emigration - Rotary Glen Park

There are five plaques associated with this monument:

Native People
In the beginning, nature appears to have made every effort to conceal this sacred place. Yet soaring above, the eagle has known of it since creation.

Thousands of years before this land was called America, Native Americans saw many uses for this respected canyon. The Ute, known as, People of the Land of the Sun or People of the Mountains considered this canyon a place of Great Power. To the west, the Salt Lake Valley was acknowledged as the Land of Peace between Nations. The Ute, Goshute, Navajo, Paiute & Shoshoni gathered food in the valley for the winter months.

Where we now walk there are stones we step upon, paths we follow, hills and mountains we climb, perhaps with thought only of our own journey. How often we hear, or say, how far we've walked, run or ridden. Look back 300 years, 600, a thousand – and more. The native

people who lived and labored up and down this canyon were following game and foraging for food.

They were families living here. Each member was celebrated – from the elder sharing stories and wisdom, to a father's successful hunt and a mother who taught what plants could be eaten or used as medicine. There was the joy of a birth. Small ones, who survived, were treasured children among them.

Those whose ancestors have arrived in the last few centuries, would do well to remember that we stand on land which was first respected, appreciated, loved and understood as beloved Mother Earth.

If we too, are to have future generations who look back and honor us, and this place, we must assist and value each other, our families and our near and distant communities.

May this place serve as a reminder that earlier visiting people passed where you now stand, with the acute awareness that they were treading on the sacred land of the Ute Nation.

Now we walk here. Let us walk with respect

This Monument is dedicated to the people of the Ute Nations

DONNER-REED PARTY
"There are mental struggles which so absorb the being and soul that physical terror or tortures are unnoticed." – C F McGlashan 1879

There are 27 canyons on the Eastern Bench of the Salt Lake Valley. Only two of which have an entrance and exit: Emigration Canyon and Parley's Canyon to the south. For this reason, the Donner-Reed party made its way down this canyon. Eighty-seven men, women, children and 23 covered wagons were encouraged by the advice of Lansford W. Hastings and his suggestion of a shortcut westward to California of almost 400 miles.

Spending three weeks cutting a road to East Canyon, over Big Mountain and Little Mountain, the group arrived at this spot on August 22, 1846. From here, they set out for the mountains of Sierra Nevada not reaching them until November. High in the mountains, they became trapped by early, heavy snowfall, and their food supplies ran low. Stranded until help arrived in February 1847, some emigrants resorted to cannibalism to survive, eating those who had succumbed to starvation and sickness. Only 48 survived to reach California. It was one of the most spectacular tragedies in western migration.

MORMON PIONEERS
The Spirit of Gathering Called Us Here

Having been persecuted for their beliefs and driven from their homes in many states, the Mormon pioneers gathered in Winter Quarters, Nebraska. On April 16, 1847, thus began the

"Mormon Migration" as their leader Brigham Young and a party of 148 headed westward to the Rocky Mountains. It was necessary to find an isolated area where they could permanently settle and practice their religion in peace. The movement of an entire people, religion, and culture ensued. This canyon played a pivotal part in the completion of the journey.

Arriving July 21, 1847 a small group of men explored this canyon passing this very place, where they entered the valley and planted the first crops. In the days following, others arrived, having survived the treacherous and slow decent through this canyon.

About noon on the 24th of July, 1847, Brigham Young and the last section of the party entered the valley. During the subsequent twenty-two years of the exodus, 60,000 saints would enter this valley. The length of the journey equaled the distance from Liverpool, England to the Salt Lake Valley at almost 7828 miles.

EXPLORERS – TRAPPERS – TRADERS

Only Native Indians inhabited what is now Utah prior to the 1700s. The exploring party of Escalante and Dominquez traveled 1800 miles to arrive to the south at Utah Lake in 1776, but never entered the Salt Lake Valley. This Great Basin area was first claimed by the Spanish as a Mexican Territory until the Mexican War (1846-1848).

In the 1820s and 1830s, Mountain Men and Trappers led lives that were dangerous and often down right miserable. Some ended in attacks by Natives or grizzly bears. But, during their short time here, many explored the canyons and surrounding areas.

Among the first white traders along this Wasatch Range was Etienne Provost known as the "Man of the Mountains". Jim Bridger reached this basin too by traveling in a bull boat along what he thought was an arm of the Pacific Ocean because of the Great Salt Lake's salinity. Other notables were Jedediah Smith, Thomas "Broken Hand" Fitzpatrick, Morris "Black" Harris, and Milton and William Sublete, as well as many others.

In 1843, explorer John C. Fremont made a great contribution with his detailed book on this canyon and the Great Basin. Accompanying him were Kit Carson, Tom Fitzpatrick and mapmaker Charles Preuss. In 1849, Howard Stansbury surveyed this area again.

"Emigration is a gate to the Salt Lake Valley, veiled in obscurity, and unknown to the citizens of the United States" – Solomon Carvalho 1852

MODERN DAY CANYON USES

"We reached the end of the canyon where it looked as though our wagons would have to be abandoned" – April 23, 1857, Joel Hills Johnson

Emigration Canyon rises 1400 feet in less than four miles making it a very treacherous and difficult descent into the valley.

Utah

In 1849-1851, the Gold Rush in California brought 30,000 “Forty-Niners” down this canyon trail.

Utah War (May 1857-July 1858) saw 2000 militia defenders, the nations largest & most experienced, rushing up this canyon eastward to defend the city as 3500 Army troops, one third of the US Army, made their way down this canyon to stop a supposed rebellion by the Mormons against the US Government.

The Overland Freight and Mail services navigated this pass from 1849 until 1858. The Stage Coach era started in 1858, followed by the Pony Express Mail system in 1860-1861.

The first continental telegraph was connected on October 24, 1861 via a link which came down this canyon to Salt Lake. The first telegram sent by Governor Brigham Young to President Abraham Lincoln stated: “Utah has not seceded but is firm for the Constitution & laws of our once happy country”

The Canyon changed drastically in 1869 with the completion of the first Transcontinental Railroad at Promontory Point, Utah. This canyon then ceased to be the main gateway to the west.
(Note: The rail lines were joined at Promontory Summit, Utah, 50-miles north of Promontory Point, Utah.)

Laws enacted in 1869 led to development by farmers, ranchers and miners. It still has the largest number of residents of any canyon on the east bench. In 1873, the first wooden stave pipes carried water from this canyon to the city below.

Sheep-herders by the thousands used this canyon as a conduit to the surrounding mountains for grazing of the sheep.

Pioneers, craftsmen and laborers now quarried limestone, sandstone and timber from the canyon using the small gauge railroad from 1907-1917 to ferry goods & visitors in and out of the canyon.

This canyon boasted hotels, dance halls, a brewery, restaurants, religious retreats, stores, sundries and canyon grown vegetables & fruit. The first snow lifts wer installed; two ice skating rinks, even a golf course … all now long gone. Bikers, hikers and those who love the mountains now enjoy this historic canyon.

“The footsteps of thousands have marked the pathway of this historic canyon.” Robert W. Race & Stanley A. Fishler

HISTORIC EMIGRATION CANYON MONUMENT
Robert W. Race, Project Chairman
Stanley A Fishler, Co-Project Chairman
Sugarhouse Chapter – Sons of Utah Pioneers

Utah

Emigration Canyon Historical Society
A list of donors are displayed on the plaque.

Utah State Capitol

Location: Utah State Capitol, 350 S State St, Salt Lake City, UT 84111

Brigham Young Bust SUP #I no pic

Sponsor: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1956

Location: Utah State Capitol, 350 S State St, Salt Lake City, UT 84111

Beloved Utah Norwegian sculptor, Torleif S. Knaphus created a bronze bust of President Brigham Young that was placed at the rotunda of the State Capitol on July 24, 1956.

Note: Location unknown since capitol building renovation.

Daniel C. Jackling SUP #F no pic

Sponsor: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1955

Location: Utah State Capitol, 350 S State St, Salt Lake City, UT 84111

Note: Location unknown since capitol building renovation.

Ensign Peak SUP #23.1 pic#229

Sponsor: Salt Lake City Chapter, 1989 (apparent duplication 1997, with no number)

Utah

Location: Utah State Capitol, 350 S State St, Salt Lake City, UT 84111

From this point, looking northward, one had a clear view of Ensign Peak, a round hill, projecting up from the low range of which it is a part. On July 26, 1847, two days after the Mormon Pioneers entered this valley, Brigham Young and party climbed to that point and with the aid of field glasses made a careful survey of the mountains, canyons and streams. In addition to Brigham Young, the party included Heber C. Kimball, Wilford Woodruff, George A. Smith, Ezra Taft Benson, Willard Richards, Albert Carrington, and William Clayton.

Wilford Woodruff was the first to ascend the peak, Brigham Young the last, due to a recent illness. It was suggested that this would be a fine place to "set up an ensign for the nations" where the Lord "shall assemble the outcasts of Israel, and gather together the dispersed of Judah from the four corners of the earth", as foretold in Isaiah 11:12. It was then named Ensign Peak, and in later years a standard was erected on its summit."

Note: The original plaque, placed in 1934, was stolen and went missing for thirty years, until its recovery in West Jordan in an old chicken coop. This newer plaque is designated as SUP site 23.1 to designate it from another SUP site also numbered as SUP site #23

Founding of the State of Deseret – Founding of Utah

UPTLA #19 pic#230

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1932

Location: Utah State Capitol, 350 S State St, Salt Lake City, UT 84111, east hallway – south wall

In Tribute to The Utah Pioneers - The founders of Utah, stalwart empire builders, led by Brigham Young, entered the valley of the Great Salt Lake as its first permanent settlers July 24, 1847. This was then Mexican Territory. By the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, February 2, 1848, the area was ceded to the United States.

As the first organized government in the Rocky Mountain Region, the provisional State of Deseret was created March 5, 1849, to function under its Constitution until the Congress of the United States shall otherwise provide. The Territory of Utah was established September

9, 1850. Brigham Young, who had been elected governor of Deseret, was appointed governor of the Territory of Utah by Millard Fillmore, the President of the United States.

Utah became the 45th State in the Union January 4, 1896.

With loyalty to high principles and unwavering trust in God, the "Mormon" Pioneers established this commonwealth framing its government according to the orderliness of their lives, thus gaining for themselves and their posterity the inspiring freedom assured to all citizens of our Republic.

Brigham Young Statue SUP #68 pic#409

Sponsor: (not an SUP monument although we were represented on the committee, and it was given a SUP site number)

Location: Utah State Capitol, 350 S State St, Salt Lake City, UT 84111

SANDY, UTAH
Early Sandy Schools & Church Takes Root in Sandy

SUP #11 pic#233

Sponsor: Temple Quarry Chapter, 1986

Location: 8781 S. 250 E. Sandy City Park

There are two plaques on opposite sides of this monument:

EARLY SANDY SCHOOLS
Sandy's first school building, a single room, was constructed on this property in 1881. However, the community's first classes of learning were held somewhat earlier at an unknown location in a log cabin.

Dimensions of the first school, painted blue, were 25 by 45 feet. Furniture included a number of chairs and a few long benches. Seats were paired side by side in three rows. The teacher's desk and a stove were also in the room.

During the colder months the children took turns bringing in wood and coal to keep the fire burning in the stove. Older boys brought fresh water daily from the old well in Sandy's business area. At lunchtime each boy and girl drank from the single long-handled dipper. Forty students of all ages attended Sandy's one-room school the first year.

Sadie Tripp was the first teacher. She taught alone for two years, then was joined by a Miss Gibson and Flora Tripp. Later, John Smith and William M Stewart became part of the faculty. The first principal was James B. Jensen. Stewart's contributions in Sandy and elsewhere were recognized by Dr. John R. Park, first president of the University of Utah, where he named the university's elementary training school for the young teacher.

Books used in Sandy's first school were The Pacific National, Wilson's Readers, Ray's Arithmetic, Penny's Grammar, and the famous McGuffey Readers. Students furnished their own books, pencils and slates. Boys in the class cleaned their slates by spitting on them and then wiping them with their shirtsleeves. The girls were more genteel – they brought small bottles of water and rags from home to do the job.

In the evenings the schoolhouse was used for debates, spelling bees and town meetings. As time passed the school was expanded to two rooms – then more.

In the early 1890's a high-ceilinged, two-story, dull red brick school replaced the expanded frame structure. Its eight rooms – four on each floor – met the area's needs for more than 15 years (see drawing).

Construction of a new three-story, 12-room school at the east of Main Street in 1907-08 marked the end of most, but not all, of the elementary education on this site. Some of the smaller classes still met here whenever the new school became overcrowded.

As the elementary students moved out, their older brothers and sisters moved in. Area education leaders decided in 1908 the vacated grade school should become the first permanent home of Jordan High School. Until then the area's high school students had been meeting informally in Draper, West Jordan and East Jordan. Jordan High became the first high school in the south end of the Salt Lake Valley.

Enoch Jorgensen of Provo was the first principal. Teachers were Ross Anderson of Ephraim, and Mill A.W. Brown of Salt Lake City. E.C. Hart taught a branch class at Bingham. Ninety students registered for classes on opening day, September 9, 1908 – 63 freshman and 10 sophomores at Sandy, and 17 freshmen at Bingham.

Jordan High moved to its new building on State Street in 1913. Since then the old school has housed the Sandy City offices, the fire department, an athletic clubhouse, a wedding reception and dance hall, a library, and currently, in just a remnant of the building, the Senior Citizens' Center."

CHURCH TAKES ROOT IN SANDY

This monument recalls the early history of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in the Sandy area, and the three pioneer chapels that were located across the street to the east.

A few Church members had homesteaded in the low sagebrush and mesquite-covered hills of this area in the early 1870's, but they attended organized wards outside of the area. In the fall of 1873, the Sandy area members decided to start their own group and hired a hall belonging to George Parker for $15 per month. By early winter, the group was meeting in a room of the Utah Southern Railway Depot. Their sponsor was the South Cottonwood Ward, and Isaac Harrison was set apart as the presiding elder.

It was very likely the next spring when the meeting place was changed again, this time to the home of the Andrew O. Gealta family. It was recorded that many baptisms were performed in the Gealta pond.

The same year, 1874, William Newell, William R. Scott, Harrison and Gealta purchased a small frame building that was located near the railroad depot, moved it on rails to the lot across the street and prepared it for holding church meetings. This structure was used as a chapel for eight years.

In about 1875, Newell replaced Harrison as presiding elder of the Sandy group, and he served for two years. On July 7, 1877, the group was made a branch of the newly-organized Union Ward, and John Sharp, who was away serving a mission, was called as branch president. Sharp was set apart on his return the next year. He presided until the branch was made a ward in September, 1882.

Ezekial Holman was called as the birst bishop of the Sandy Ward. His counselors were Emil Hartvicksen and Gealta. W.W. Wilson was the ward's first clerk. They immediately launched a building program, and by January of 1883 the Sandy members were meeting in a new larger frame chapel, 40 feet long by 26 feet wide. This building served Sandy Ward members for 18 years.

(Note of interest: On a typical autumn Sunday in the 1880's, the ward's eight deacons would meet at the chapel at 8:00 a.m., build a fire in the stove for heating, sweep the floor and dust. Then they would run home for a "washup." On their return they would call at Osterman's Bakery for two or four slices of bread for the sacrament. At church, two silver goblets were used for the sacrament water, and each member had an opportunity to sip from one or the other.)

By 1893, Sandy members had again outgrown their facilities, and the foundation and basement wall for a new large brick chapel were laid. However, brick was in short supply and nothing more was done on the building for several years. Finally, in 1897, a quantity of pressed brick became available and construction of the chapel resumed. Missionaries were sent out during this period for the sole purpose of raising funds for the building.

The elegant brick chapel was finished in 1900 (see drawing), just in time for the first conference of the new Jordan Stake. New Stake President Orrin P. Miller conducted overflow meetings both Saturday and Sunday, May 5-6. Sandy's first LDS brick chapel was used and enjoyed for six decades. It was torn down and the ground cleared only after the Sandy First and Second Wards completed a modern new chapel at another location in 1960.

Half Way House SUP #26 pic#234

Sponsor: Temple Quarry Chapter, 1990

Location: 9350 South State St.

Only a few yards from this monument – to the northwest – stood the Milo Andrus "Half Way House", a comfortable and convenient, two-story pioneer inn. The inn was one of several built along South State Street in the 1850-80 period to care for the many south and northbound travelers.

The Andrus inn became known as the "Half Way House" because it was located midway between "Travelers Rest" and 6400 South State and Porter Rockwell's layout near the Point of the Mountain. If one were walking, riding horseback or in a buggy or ther (sic) horse-drawn conveyance, the Andrus place was always a welcome stop.

Built in 1859 and the early part of the 1860's the Half Way House served as both a hotel and a family residence for 120 years. The structure was moved from here beginning in 1980 to the Pioneer Trails State Park in Salt Lake City after its history was authenticated by the state.

The inn was actually a project of Lucy Loomis Tuttle Andrus, one of several wives of Milo. Lucy was a widow with children when Milo married her in 1850 as they were crossing the plains. At the time he was a leader of some Church members who were in route to Utah from England. After the group arrived in Utah, he worked hard to get them all situated.

During the 1850's Milo and his families were involved in the great Church colonization program. Locations they helped settle were Green River, Dixie and Cache Valley in Utah, and Oxfort and the Salmon River country in Idaho. They eventually bought 160 acres in the Dry Creek area of the Jordan River Bottoms that included this land on State Street. This area is now part of the community of Crescent.

(Almost all of the above information was researched by the late Russell Stocking, member and officer of the Temple Quarry Chapter Sons of Utah Pioneers.)

Utah

Neff's Station SUP #27 pic#235

Sponsor: Temple Quarry Chapter, 1990

Location: 9350 South State St.

The adjoining Benjamin Barr Neff farm – one forth of a mile north of here – became known as "Neff's Station at Dry Creek" or just "Neff's Station" after Deseret Telegraph established an office there in 1871. Mary Ellen Love Neff, 20-year-old second wife of Benjamin, operated the station.

The Neff farm was an ideal location for the telegraph station because the north-south lines connecting Salt Lake City and east-west lines connecting Alta and Bingham, crossed at that point.

With the coming of the cross-valley railroad through the Sandy area in 1873, the telegraph station was moved to that community. Mary Ellen was retained as operator of the new Sandy station.

Benjamin Barr Neff, of Swiss ancestry, became a successful farmer owning dairy cows, horses and mules.

The well which he dug for the farm was used until a few years ago and remains on the property.

Temple Granite Quarry UPTLA #49 pic#236

Sponsor: Boy Scouts of East Jordan Stake, Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1934 and Temple Quarry Chapter SUP, 2004

Utah

Location: Mouth of Little Cottonwood Canyon – Temple Quarry Trailhead Park, 94th South & 40th East, Sandy

The granite used in the construction of the Mormon Temple in Salt Lake City was quarried from a large field of huge boulders covering this area broken by nature's forces from adjacent cliffs. The quarrying of these boulders was begun about 1862 by James C. Livingston, under supervision of John Sharp. The names of the faithful quarrymen who continued the work until the Temple was finished in 1893 are enclosed in the monument. Rough stones were hauled about twenty miles to the temple site suspended under great two wheel carts drawn by ox-teams, until the railroad was built in 1872.

The monument was refurbished and moved in 2004 to its current location by the Temple Quarry Chapter of the SUP.

Union Fort UPTLA #109 pic#237

Sponsors: Union Lions Club, American Legion, Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1947

Location: 1250 East 7200 South, SLC

Early in 1849 the pioneers of Union settled 1½ miles southeast of here; water, grass, wood and clay were abundant. Silas Richards, first Bishop and school teacher, arrived November 4, 1849. In 1853-54 Union Fort was built on ten acres donated by Jehl Cox. The wall made of rocks and adobes with clay mortar was 6 feet thick at the base, 2 feet at the top and 12 feet high. It enclosed 23 homes and a school used also as a church and amusement hall. The wall ran north and south 25 feet west of this marker. The name "Union" was suggested by William McGuire, school teacher, to emphasize the unity existing among the Saints.

Utah

Union Pioneer Cemetery SUP #j-1 pic#238

Sponsor: Union Fort, 1984

Location: 1455 East Creek Road, Sandy, UT
GPS: N40 36 34.9, W111 50 55.4

Arch over the entrance.

TAYLORSVILLE, UTAH
Archibald Gardner Mill SUP #73 pic#239

Sponsor: Taylorsville/Bennion Chapters, 1995

Location: 665 Sunstone Road (4800 South) NE Corner

A water powered burr mill was constructed here in 1880.

It was later converted into one of the first and finest roller mills in the valley.

Built by Archibald Gardner.

Owned and operated by the Bennion family of Taylorsville.

Destroyed by fire in 1909.

Utah

Bennion Ward Memorial SUP #211 pic#240

Sponsor: Taylorsville/Bennion Chapters, 1995

Location: 6134 S. Jordan Canal Road (1850 W.) in large enclosed pavilion
GPS: at driveway entrance N40 38 23.5, W111 56 33.6

Names the servicemen of the Bennion Ward who served or died for their country during World War I. It was originally placed in the Chapel at Redwood Road and 6200 South.

Early Bennion History SUP #k-2 no pic

Sponsor: Taylorsville/Bennion Chapter, 1984

<<Can't find>>

Early Settlers SUP #13 pic#242

Sponsor: Taylorsville/Bennion Chapters, 1986

Location: 1365 W. 4800 S.

Sons of Utah Pioneers (Early Taylorsville-Bennion Settlers)"
Modify description to text on plaque: "This monument is erected for the purpose of paying tribute and honor to those sturdy pioneers who had the courage and fortitude to settle the valley west of the Jordan River in the Taylorsville-Bennion area.

Note: After many hours of research at Church Archives, chapter members acquired the names of over 300 pioneers who settled on the west side of the Jordan River. The names were placed in a stainless steel box inside the monument and a copy of the names is available at the SUP library.

Millrace SUP #117 pic#244

Sponsor: Taylorsville/Bennion Chapters, 2005

Location: Millrace Park, 1150 W. 5400 S.
GPS: N40 39 16.3, W111 55 28.6

In 1855, upon the counsel of Brigham Young, Joseph Harker, with John and Samuel Bennion hand-dug the lower ditch to irrigate the farmland on the river bottoms west of the Jordan River.

A small rock dam was constructed on the Jordan River at about 6300 South. Water was taken from the river at that point and came north to the park site. The ditch skirted the west and north boundaries of the park, then went north to the mill.

In 1880, a new gristmill was constructed on the Jordan River near 4800 South. Water was taken from the Lower Ditch to power the mill and the name MILLRACE was applied to the ditch.

Utah

The Old School House **SUP #9 & SUP #50 pic#245**

Sponsor: Taylorsville/Bennion Chapter, 1986, 1992, and 2010

Location: 6200 South, west of Redwood Road, NW corner
GPS: N40 38 19.6, W111 56 24.0

On this site, 6200 South and Redwood Road, in the year 1905 stood the 64th District School House. It was a red brick building consisting of two large rooms on the west side and a single large room on the east side.

The name of the school was changed three times in a four year period:
1905 64th District School
1906 (September) South Taylorsville School
1908 (May) Madison School

The Madison School site was sold to Bennion Ward. October 12, 1921.

The following people served as principals of the school:

W. R. Wilson	1905 – 1907
Elizabeth Bennion	1907 – 1909
Zeretta Frame	1909 – 1910
Clarissa Saunders	1910-1911
Emma J. Webster	1911 – 1912
Alta Stookey	1912 – 1913
W. R. Wilson	1913 - 1915

Note: After the site was sold to the LDS Church, a chapel was built on the site. After many years it became a Baptist Church where the monument remained. Due to a street-widening project, the building next to the monument was demolished. The monument was to be

moved but it crumbled and the plaque saved. In 2010 the plaque was re-mounted on a new base a short distance west of the previous location and the old chapel cornerstone and plaque added at the base.

<<SUP #9 is on the plaque and SUP #50 is not shown on the plaque>>"

Pioneer Cemetery SUP #q-1 no pic

Sponsor: Taylorsville/Bennion Chapters, 1991

Location: 4575 S. Jordan River Parkway

<<Can't find>>

Route of Johnston's Army SUP #k-3 no pic

Sponsor: Taylorsville/Bennion Chapter, 1984

<<Can't find>>

Honoring Servicemen SUP #212 pic#248

Sponsor: Taylorsville/Bennion Chapter, 2001

Location: 4500 S. Jordan River Parkway – on wall of Freedom Shrine
GPS: N40 40 28.3, W111 54 32.2

HONORING
Those Servicemen from the Taylorsville/Bennion Area who gave their lives in World Wars I and II in defense of freedom.

World War I
Wayne T. Dimonnd, Harry Humphries, Gustav Lylia, Harvey A. Parker, Stanley Saddler

World War II

Utah

Willard Cushing, Milo "Mike" Dekleva, Avalon L. Finlayson, Joseph Cyril Fitt, Wilson Lester Frost, Eldon Seal Mackay, Marvin West McLachlon, Ronald H. Parker, Mead Steadman

Taylorsville–Bennion Cemetery & Cemetery Flagpole

SUP #61 & 62 pic#249

Sponsor: Taylorsville/Bennion Chapter, 1993

Location: 4575 S. Redwood Road

Erected in memory of the early area settlers

Taylorsville-Bennion Chapter Sons of Utah Pioneers
Dedicated May 31, 1993

Welsh Settlement

SUP #132 pic#251

Sponsor: Taylorsville/Bennion Chapter, 2007

Location: 4550 South Jordan River Parkway, (West Bank of Jordan River at the Freedom Shrine)
GPS: N40 40 28.0, W111 54 30.8

October, 1849, under the leadership of Dan Jones, a Welsh company entered the valley. Later, a few settled a farming community along the river a short distance north of here. They were not adept at farming so the settlement was abandoned with many going to Sanpete County to mine coal and settle the town of Wales.

Utah

1900 Baptismal Site **SUP #153 pic#380**

Sponsor: Taylorsville Bennion Chapter, 2010

Location: 1488 West 4800 South near the Taylorsville Bennion Heritage Center.
GPS: N40 39.854, W111 56.010

In the early 1900's many Taylorsville residents were baptized in the North Jordan Canal near here.

WEST JORDAN CITY, UTAH
West Jordan City Park
Salt Lake and Utah Railroad SUP #35 pic#252

Sponsor: Jordan River Temple Chapter, 1990

Location: West Jordan City Park, 80th South & 18th West
GPS: N40 36 25.02, W111 56 34.62 Elevation 4404 feet

The Salt Lake "Orem Line" – extended south from Salt Lake City through the City of West Jordan, at this location, and to Payson, a distance of 67 miles.

A branch line of nine miles in length served the town of Magna. Service between Salt Lake City and Provo was established early in the year 1914.

July 18, 1915, twenty trains a day ran to Springville. By July 1, 1916, these runs extended to Spanish Fork, Utah. May 20, 1916, saw the last day of rail-laying on the main line to Payson.

With the end of World War I, automobiles and trucks began to be in common use, and Salt Lake and Utah R.R. business, both passenger and freight, began to suffer.

July 24, 1925, Salt Lake and Utah R.R. entered receivership. Henry I. Moore of Salt Lake and D.P. Abercrombie of Boston were appointed receivers.

Court orders dated July 31, 1937, and December 17, 1937, ordered receivers to sell all properties of Salt Lake and Utah R.R. to the highest bidder.

Although the receivership and foreclosure sale of the new company had received a lot of problems, the operating revenues of $717,678 were in the red $44,489. By the end of 1945, the deficit had grown to $220,000. Competition of subsidized highway transportation, both public and private carriers, made it impossible to compete.

The Salt Lake and Utah R.R. was dead physically and legally. In June, 1946, the UPSC gave its permission to abandon S.L. & Utah R.R. Receiver J. Quinney granted authority to sell the company property for salvage. He realized $1.10 for each $1.00 invested.

Utah

Note: This plaque is on the opposite side of the same structure as the Utah Idaho Sugar Company Factory, SUP #12. In 2013 the structure had crumbled and was rebuilt by the Chapter from the same materials.

Utah Idaho Sugar Company Factory SUP #12 pic#253

Sponsor: Jordan River Temple Chapter, 1986

Location: West Jordan City Park, 80th South & 18th West
GPS: N40 36 25.02, W111 56 34.62

West Jordan, Utah 1916-1970

In 1849 Governor Brigham Young sent Apostle John Taylor on a mission to France to investigate industries that could be successfully established in the New Mountain Empire. There he met Phillip DeLamare, a man of exceptional talents and substantial means, who had a knowledge of the sugar industry.

In Orras, France, they carefully examined the sugar beet industry, and convinced of its possibilities, raised funds in England and purchased equipment in Liverpool, England. Early in 1852, the equipment was shipped to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. There it was placed on 40 sturdy Santa Fe wagons; each drawn by 4 to 8 oxen. This private enterprise faced monumental setbacks and many wagons were replaced before they reached Provo, Utah one year later.

Due to insufficient funds, ownership of the property was transferred to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, who set up a "pilot plant" on the northeast corner of the Temple block. Another plant was built on Parley's Creek and later known as "Sugarhouse". In 1854 the factory was ready for operation but it never flourished due to inexperience, lack of organization, marketing, weather and spoilage.

The vision was not dead however, Arthur Stayner examined the industry in California and with 20 stockholders, he organized the Utah Sugar Company of Lehi, Utah, August 30, 1889. The original principals involved were: Elias Morris, President; Francis Armstrong, Vice President; James Jack, Treasurer; Arthur Stayner, Secretary and General Manager, and James H. Gardner, Sugar Boiler.

This venture was successful and provided the incentive for other factories in Utah and Idaho, including the large U & I plant at West Jordan, which became the model of productivity, research, and cooperation between farmers, producers, and consumers for 55 years. Great economic growth was derived from the millions of dollars dispersed throughout Utah and Idaho from research and the manufacturing of sugars and syrups.

Over 13,163,157 one-hundred pound sacks of sugar were produced from over 4,910,869 tons of sugar beets. The West Jordan plant's research contributed to the control of sugar beet diseases, including the dreaded "curly top", and in the development of Hybrid Monogerm seeds. The factory was constructed at West Jordan, Utah for Utah Idaho Sugar Company by E.H. Dyers & Company. The original officers were: Joseph H. Smith, Manager and Horace G. Whitney, Secretary and Treasurer.

Note: This plaque is on the opposite side of the same structure as the Salt Lake and Utah Railroad, SUP #35. In 2013 the structure had crumbled and was rebuilt by the Chapter from the same materials.

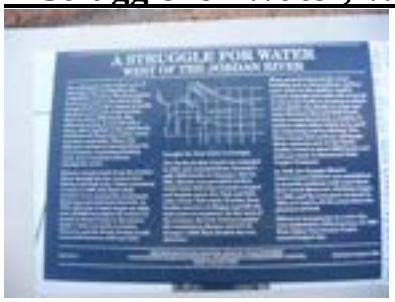
Broom Factory and Wagon Train Terminal SUP #163 pic#379

Sponsor: Jordan River Temple Chapter and the Webster and Beckstead families, 2011

Location: 2200 West and 7800 South (SW corner) West Jordan
GPS: N40 36 33.1, W111 56 53.5

Between 1887 and 1897 a broom factory was operated near this location by George Matthew Webster. During the late 1800s and early 1900s Aaron Beckstead operated a wagon train from this location which hauled goods to Bingham Canyon.

WEST VALLEY CITY, UTAH
A Struggle for Water, West of the Jordan River SUP #71 pic#254



Sponsor: Oquirrh Mountain Chapter, Sons of Utah Pioneers, Utah Pioneer Sesquicentennial Celebration Coordinating Council, and West Valley City, 1996

Location: West Valley City Park, 4500 West 3500 South, West Valley

The settlement of the valley west of Salt Lake City was linked to the availability of water. The first settlers to the area came in the fall of 1848. Joseph Harker built a dugout in bluffs along the west bank of the Jordan River at about 3300 South. The following spring, he moved with a dozen other families to the 45th South and Redwood Road area where water was more attainable. Those who followed ranched or farmed along the river bottoms. Acquiring drinking water was a constant concern through the years.

Plans to extend canals from the Jordan River through the dry western two-thirds of the Salt Lake Valley circulated as early as 1860. But those early ventures were stymied by inadequate financing and technical obstacles. In 1872, Salt Lake County began an eight year, $70,000 investment in a series of canals to funnel water to the barren lands. A dam was built at Jordan Narrows, and the South Jordan Canal, excavated between 1870 and 1875, brought the first water to Granger.

The North Jordan Canal was enlarged in 1881 and extended from Gardner's mill (7800 South) to Granger. Also in 1881, Hunter was provided its first water from Salt Lake County's longest and largest canal, the Utah and Salt Lake Canal. This canal, 32 miles from Jordan narrows to Magna and 246 cfs, took years to construct. By the turn of the century, the U.S. Census counted 354 residents in Hunter and 617 in Granger (4800 West divided the two districts).

Minor growth followed the canal building, but so did problems. Adding more water to the shallow aquifer caused underground salts and minerals to rise to the surface, forming and alkali crust which was deadly to crops and trees, Between 21st and 27th South, water accumulated into a number of shallow saline lakes which were used for swimming and ice skating. The Riter Canal, first used as a drainage ditch, connects now to the North Jordan Canal at about 3800 South and delivers water to Kennecott Utah Copper Company.

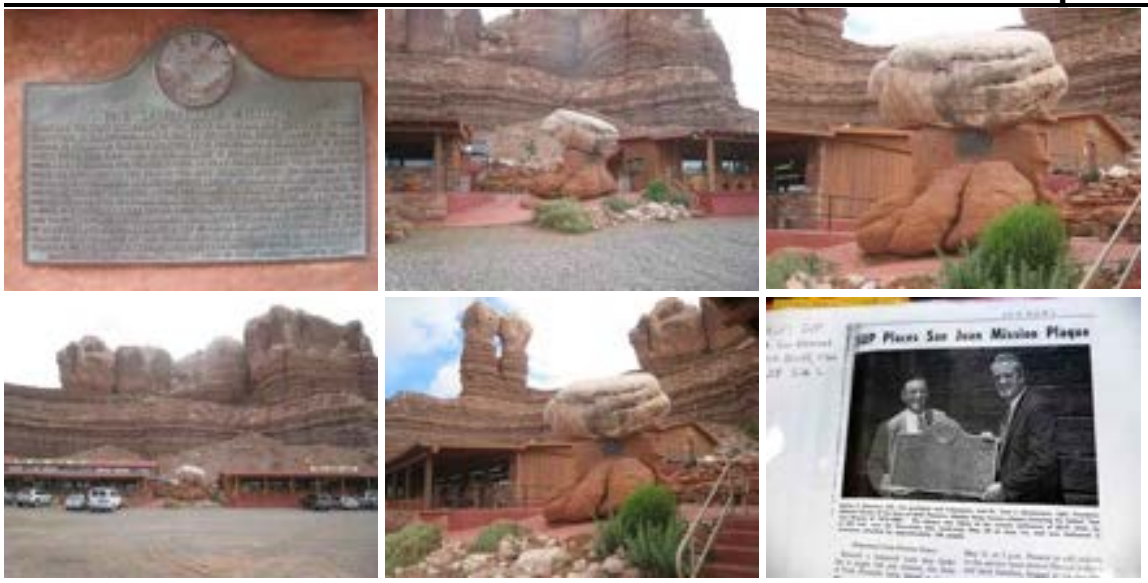
Utah

In 1949, the Granger-Hunter Improvement District was established to provide residents with water from Deer Creek Reservoir. Hookups began in 1953, and the area grew as much in 1954 as it had in all the years since the pioneers arrived.

Efforts to incorporate as a new city were defeated in 1978; however, in 1980 West Valley City became Utah's second largest city.

Utah

San Juan County
BLUFF, UTAH
The San Juan Mission **SUP #L pic#255**



Sponsor: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1958

Location: 913 E. Navajo Twins Dr. (between Twin Rocks Trading Post and Café)
GPS: N37 17 13.5, W109 32 49.9

Bluff was the first settlement of the white man in Jan Juan County and its first county seat. It was founded April 6, 1880, by the San Juan Mission "called" by the L.D.S Church to establish friendly relations with the Indians. A small band of mission scouts found good farm land at this location in 1879 and it was resolved to settle here. Late in October 250 colonists from several southwestern Utah communities began the migration via the Hole-in-the-Rock shortcut across the Colorado River. Contrary to expectations this route proved almost impassable and after nearly six months of the most strenuous effort the exhausted company reached this site. No pioneering band ever overcame greater difficulties in establishing and maintaining a home. The turbulent river proved uncontrollable and for 40 years hostile Indians and various types of white renegades threatened both life and property. In spite of hardships and personal sacrifice the missionaries remained steadfast to their calling until released by the Church. The San Juan Mission is an unexcelled example of the highest type of Pioneer endeavor.

Erected by the National Society, Sons of Utah Pioneers – May 31, 1958

Note: This plaque is attached to a rock formation called "Sunbonnet Rock" due to its shape suggestive of a sunbonnet, and is often referred to by this name.

Utah

The George Albert Smith Arch UPTLA #131 pic#256

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, April 6, 1857

Location: San Juan Valley of Tall Men (In the Valley of Tall Rocks or Tall Men)

To this great leader, scouter, friend of youth and President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints this arch is affectionately dedicated April 6, 1957.

Note: The number UPTLA #131 is duplicated with the Mormon Pioneer Bridge in Iowa

Sevier County
FISH LAKE, UTAH
Peace Treaty with Fish Lake Indians UPTLA #6 pic#259

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1931

Location: Southwestern shore of Fish Lake, Utah, Tabiona Bay
GPS: N38 32 09.97, W111 44 15.26 Elevation 8,854 feet

Peace Treaty with Fish Lake Indians was made here June 14, 1873.

This treaty led up to the final treaty at Cedar Grove in Grass Valley July 1, 1873, ending the Black Hawk Indian War in southern Utah.

Present at the treaty council were:
Gen. WM. B. Pace, George Evans, Byron Pace, Albert Thurber, William Jex, G.W. Bean, Abraham Halliday, E.R. Bean, WM. Robinson, Chief Tabiona and 15 others."

Note: This treaty has never been broken.

MONROE, UTAH
Sawmill Road – 1916 **SUP #131 pic#257**

Sponsor: Sevier Valley Chapter 2008

Location: Mountain View Park by the Monroe Community Center, 200 S. 300 W., Monroe, UT
GPS: N38 37 42.26, W112 7 42.0

In honor of those who pioneered the sawmill road from live oak to the sawmill and meadows on the Monroe Mountain

Sevier Valley Chapter SUP Project 131 – 2008

Note: Lumber was a critical element in early development of this area. The round trip required either one or two days depending on the number of horses used. Each load contained about 2,000 board feet of green lumber and weighed about the same as a modern car.

RICHFIELD, UTAH
Old Lime Kiln **SUP #125 pic#258**

Sponsor: Sevier Valley Chapter 2006

Location: North of Richfield ½ mile from Interstate 70 Exit #40 off-ramp. Turn right from westbound or left from eastbound at the off -ramp.
GPS: N38.79350, W112.08551

This old lime kiln is the best preserved of seven kilns constructed north of Richfield during the late 1880s. It was built by John Kyhl for Jens Larson Jenson, a Swedish immigrant. The lime was used in the construction of homes, churches, and schools of the early settlers. Limestone was quarried in the nearby hills, melted down in the kilns, and cooled – a process that took several days. The result was a fine, white lime powder suitable for brick making, mortar, and plaster. Use of this kiln ended around 1905, when Mr. Jenson went blind from exposure to the extreme heat.

Note: In addition to the restored kiln, a fence and the monument with the above wording on the plaque, there is a trail and kiosk with the detailed history of the kilns, built as an Eagle Scout project by a great-grandson of the original builder of the kiln, and the son of one of the restorers.

Summit County
ECHO, UTAH
Temple Camp and Supplication Hills SUP #85 pic#260

Sponsors: Centerville Chapter and Daughters of Utah Pioneers, 1998

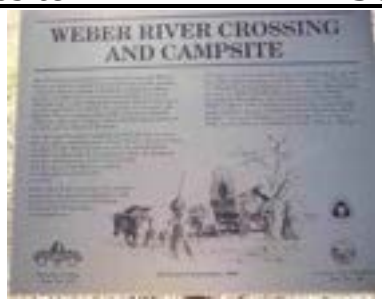
Location: Between Henefer and Echo on Hwy 65 (Old Highway 30). Traveling southeast on Interstate 84 from Ogden, take Exit 115 to Henefer and turn left (over freeway) on Highway 65 (old Hwy 30). Travel 3.1 miles to the marker, (on left). OR – from Echo, travel northwest on Highway 65, go a distance of 0.5 of a mile from the old Echo Post Office to the marker.
GPS: N40 59 08.89, W111 26 55.2 Elevation 5510 feet

On Saturday, July 17, 1847, Brigham Young and the main group of pioneers left their camp a mile up Echo Canyon and due to Brigham's illness, traveled only 2-½ miles. Their camp of July 17-18, was .4 miles west of this marker on the east bank of the Weber River. Sabbath meetings were held in the Temple Camp on the 19th. Brigham Young was washed and anointed for a blessing of health, then he fell into a deep sleep and awakened feeling much better. Their prayers were answered.

At about 2 p.m. on Saturday, July 17, four members of the Quorum of the Twelve and six other brethren, ascended the high and steep "Supplication Hills" to the northeast of this marker. After walking about 2 miles from the Temple Camp to the top of the mountain, they dressed for temple prayer and pled to the Lord in behalf of President Young and others who were sick in camp, the saints who were following, and for their own wives and children who were left behind at Winter Quarters.

Before rejoining the camp, they rolled large rocks down from the top of the mountain to amuse themselves. As they returned, they passed by a lone conglomerate column (Sentinel Rock) about 125 feet high, which is visible to the northeast of this marker. They also told of seeing other chimney-like rock towers situated in nearby hollows.

HENEFER, UTAH
Weber River Crossing and Campsite SUP #86 pic#261



Sponsor: Centerville Chapter 1998

Location: Traveling southeast on Interstate 84 from Ogden, take exit 115 to Henefer and turn left (over freeway) on Highway 65 (Old Hwy 30), travel 0.6 mi. to markers (on right). OR – from Echo, travel northwest on Hwy 65 a distance of 3.1 mi. from the old Echo Post Office to the markers.
GPS: N41 00 44.6, W111 28 54.5 Elevation 5539 feet

The first known overland travelers to cross the Weber River, at a point .4-mile directly in front of this marker, were the Harlan-Young, Lienhard, and Donner-Reed parties of 1846. It was at this crossing that Lansford Hastings left a note telling the Donner-Reed Party not to go through Weber Canyon. As a result of this note, the Donner-Reed Company blazed the trail from Henefer Valley to Salt Lake Valley, which the Mormons followed in 1847 and for the next 22 years.

The Mormon Pioneer Company of 1847 forded the river here on three different days: Orson Pratt's Advance Party on July 15, the Main Group on July 19, and Brigham Young's small group of 15 wagons on July 20. Brigham Young's small group, which stayed with him because of his illness, camped ¼ mile upstream from the crossing.

Both sides of the crossing were used as campsites by pioneer companies, and some who died were buried there. Fording the Weber River was dangerous.

As wagons tried to cross the river, 2 to 4 feet deep and 100 feet wide, many mishaps took place. A ferry or raft, run by the Mormons, was being used 825 feet above this crossing as early as 1850. A footbridge was built at the Weber Crossing in November 1857 by members of the Utah Militia, and by 1859 a bridge was built that could handle stage coaches. Horace Greeley called it "the Shaky Pole Bridge." Forney's Bridge, erected by the U.S. Army in 1858, was located west-southwest of the "Witches Rocks.

Deputy Sheriff Rodney Badger Gave His Life SUP #87 pic#262

Sponsor: Centerville Chapter of the Sons of the Utah Pioneers and the descendants of Rodney Badger, 1998.

Location: Traveling southeast on Interstate 84 from Ogden, take exit 115 to Henefer and turn left (over freeway) on Highway 65 (Old hwy 30), travel 0.6 mi. to markers. OR – from Echo, travel northwest on Hwy 65 a distance of 3.1 mi. from the old Echo Post Office to the markers.
GPS: N41 00 44.6, W111 28 54.5 Elevation 5539 feet

The first known Utah law enforcement officer to give his life in the line of duty was Great Salt Lake County Deputy Sheriff Rodney Badger, one of the original 1847 pioneers. He drowned in 1853 in the Weber River while on assignment from Brigham Young to assist pioneers who were fording the river.

On April 29, 1853, several wagons were lined up along the river, waiting to make the treacherous crossing. The Water was ice cold and running fast and deep. The first wagon made it safely across. The second wagon, carrying an immigrant family with six children, was too light to make the crossing. The father was given stern warnings by the wagon master and Deputy Badger to ford the river without his family. These warnings were ignored. As the wagon entered the river, the strong current began to drag it uncontrollably downstream into deeper water. The wagon overturned, spilling the mother and children into the frigid waters. The father remained with the team. Without hesitation, Deputy Badger dove into the river and rescued the mother and four of the children. Continuing to ignore his own safety, Deputy Badger swam back out to retrieve the remaining two children. The elements finally overcame him, and he disappeared from sight, giving his life to save others. The river also claimed the lives of the two children which 30-year-old Deputy Badger attempted to save. An immediate search located the body of one child the next day. The body of the second child was not located until three months later. History does not record what happened to the surviving family members. They may have gone on to California which was the family's destination when they joined the wagon train.

Eighteen months passed before the remains of Deputy Badger were found on an island 1-½ miles below the place he entered the water. His remains were returned to Salt Lake City where his wife and four children resided. Rodney was a counselor in the Salt Lake 15th Ward Bishopric at the time of his death.

In a letter informing Badger's wife of the tragedy, an eye witness, William H. Hooper observed, "To offer you condolence for such a loss would be useless, as my feeling while I write overpowers me, and what must be yours, his wife, to lose a husband who was beloved by all men who knew him … it is useless to say the shock to me is great and the camp is in gloom. P.S. the mother and four children were saved."

On April 25, 1996, 143 years after he gave his life in the line of duty, the Purple Heart and Medal of Honor were awarded to Rodney Badger and given to his descendants by the Salt Lake County Sheriff's Office. A sketch of his likeness appears on this plaque.

"Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." –John 15:13

Erected by the descendants of Rodney Badger and the Centerville Chapter of the Sons of the Utah Pioneers

Dedicated September 1998

Note: Several years after this monument was placed, it was discovered that the event depicted did not take place at this location, but at another place on the river at the mouth of Weber Canyon where the towns of Uintah and South Weber are on opposite sides of the Weber River. After deliberation it was determined that it was not practical to move the marker and that the story needed to be told, so it was left in this place.

"Mormon" Pioneer Trail UPTLA #4 pic#263

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1931

Location: 100 North Main, Henefer, Utah

Under the leadership of Brigham Young the "Mormon" Pioneers exploring their way to the valley of the Great Salt Lake passed here July 15 to 20, 1847. Orson Pratt's advance company reached here July 15, others following at intervals. The rear company, including Brigham Young, who was ill with mountain fever, encamped near here July 20.

The trail turned to the left at this point to avoid Weber Canyon, then impassable to wagon trains. Ascending Henefer Creek to its head and passing thence into East Canyon approximately along the route now traversed by the highway.

The Utah War SUP # 185-A, 185-B, 185-C, & 185-D Pic #407

Sponsor: Centerville Chapter, 2015

Location: At the mouth of Echo Canyon, I-80 eastbound rest stop exit 170
GPS: N40 59 22.96, W111 24 10.15

The site contains four plaques (SUP #185-A, B, C, and D) describing the Utah War.

The Utah War - U.S. Army Sent West SUP #185-A pic #407a

Sponsor: Centerville Chapter, 2015

Location: At the mouth of Echo Canyon, I-80 eastbound rest stop exit 170
GPS: N40 59 22.96, W111 24 10.15

In May of 1857, President James Buchannan ordered a United States Army of 2,500 men to march to Utah. The army was commanded by Colonel Albert Sidney Johnston. His assignment was to quell reported difficulties between appointed government officials and Brigham Young, governor of the territory. The following spring, 500 additional soldiers were sent to join Colonel Johnston, giving him an army of 3,000 men to confront the Utah Militia. Sending the U.S. Army out west was a result of falsehoods concerning the conditions in Utah, lack of communication, and politics. Accompanying the army was Alfred Cumming, who had been appointed to replace Brigham Young as governor.

The Utah War – The Mormon Response SUP #185-B pic #407b

Sponsor: Centerville Chapter, 2015

Location: At the mouth of Echo Canyon, I-80 eastbound rest stop exit 170
GPS: N40 59 22.96, W111 24 10.15

The U.S. Army was well along its way to Utah when Brigham Young learned it was coming. Church leaders held a council and decided to call out the Utah Militia. The first objective was to detain the U.S. Army in the Fort Bridger area over the winter. The second objective was to fortify Echo Canyon, and in the spring, stop the U.S. Army's progress into Utah.

Major Lot Smith and others of the Utah Militia were dispatched to the area east of Fort Bridger to escort incoming Mormon immigrants and to disrupt the advance of the U.S. Army. While there, the Militia burned 74 U.S. Army supply wagons and their cargoes. They also burned Fort Bridger and Fort Supply, which were owned by the Mormon Church. Because of this opposition, the U.S. Army was forced to spend the winter at Camp Scott, which the army constructed near Fort Bridger.

The last 35 miles of the Army's march from present- day Granger, Wyoming, to present-day Fort Bridger, Wyoming, were in a blinding snowstorm, with temperatures as low as minus 23° Fahrenheit. The Army lost 3,000 head of cattle, and 70 of 120 horses died. With such a shortage of horses, soldiers pulled the wagons 4 miles to gather wood needed for their fires.

The Utah War – Fortifying Echo Canyon SUP #185-C pic #407c

Sponsor: Centerville Chapter, 2015

Location: At the mouth of Echo Canyon, I-80 eastbound rest stop exit 170

Utah

GPS: N40 59 22.96, W111 24 10.15

By October 1, 1857, 1,300 men of the Utah Militia were stationed in the Echo Canyon narrows, and by December, the Militia had grown to about 2,000 men. During that brief period (about 2 months for most of the men), the Militia constructed breastworks up on the sides of the cliffs, dug trenches, dammed the creek, built mounds, and constructed “Wickiup City,” which consisted of a few log houses and some tents, but mostly “wickiups” made of poles, willows, and grass with dirt roofs.

With the U.S. Army wintered down at Camp Scott in Wyoming, all but 58 of the Militiamen returned to their homes until the following spring of 1858. Those remaining were to guard the outpost and watch for further movement of the U.S. Army.

Fortifications:
- Breastworks: Stone walls were built on ledges of the cliffs to protect Militiamen from enemy fire. They were constructed of uncut stones without mortar, 2- to 4-feet high. At least 14 visible breastworks are located in a 1⁄2-mile stretch.

- Entrenchments: Three impassable military ditches were dug across the entire bottom of Echo Canyon. The trenches were 350 feet apart, and when filled with water, were 12 feet wide and 6 feet deep.

- Dirt Walls: Between the ditches were parallel dirt walls, mounds, and breastworks of rocks and dirt for protection and movement of Militiamen.

- Zigzag trench: A large, 500-foot-long, zigzag trench was built high on the south side of the canyon to protect Militiamen from enemy fire.

- The dam: A 30-foot-wide and 16-foot-high dam was constructed 1⁄2-mile down the canyon from the last ditch for the purpose of backing up the creek. The Army was forced to travel directly below the cliffs so rocks could be dropped on them.

The Utah War – Diplomacy Prevails SUP # 185-D pic #407d

Sponsor: Centerville Chapter, 2015

Location: At the mouth of Echo Canyon, I-80 eastbound rest stop exit 170
GPS: N40 59 22.96, W111 24 10.15

By February 1858, misunderstandings began to clear away. Colonel Thomas L. Kane, a friend of the Mormons, met in Washington with President Buchanan and tried to work out a peaceful settlement. Kane traveled via Panama and California to Salt Lake, where he met with Brigham Young, who agreed to let Governor Cumming enter Salt Lake without the U.S. Army. Colonel Kane then went to Camp Scott with that message. He was not well received by Colonel Johnston, who arrested him as a spy. Nevertheless, Colonel Kane was successful in convincing Colonel Johnston to allow Governor Cumming to travel with him to Salt Lake, without the Army.

Kane and Cumming were escorted through Echo Canyon by members of the Utah Militia. They were taken through at night to impress Cumming with the fortifications. Bonfires were lit along the mountain ledges to illuminate the high, overhanging walls. The scene was made more ominous by the sharply spoken demands, counter-signs, the clanking of arms, and a campfire. After a group of Militia at the first check point had engaged the incoming Governor, they were (unbeknownst to the Governor) directed to hurry down to the next checkpoint. The Governor was again confronted in military fashion by many of the same people. After a third similar confrontation, the group was allowed to move on to Salt Lake, arriving there on April 7, 1858. Later, Cumming was displeased about his having been deceived.

Governor Cumming was accepted by the people as the new governor and reported the true state of affairs to Washington. President Buchanan sent a peace commission of three men to Salt Lake City who arrived on June 7, 1858, with a pardon from President Buchanan. Brigham Young accepted the pardon. On June 26, 1858, 3,000 soldiers of the U.S. Army, commanded by Colonel Johnston, passed peacefully through Salt Lake and established Camp Floyd, 40 miles south of the City. By mid-1861, the soldiers of the U.S. Army had left Utah Territory to participate in the Civil War.

SNYDERVILLE, UTAH
Snyderville Pioneer Cemetery SUP #88 pic#264

Sponsor: Holladay Chapter, 1998

Location: 1900 Roffe Road, Snyderville, Summit County, Utah
GPS: N40 41 52.31, W111 32 42.41

In the spring of 1849, Samuel Comstock Snyder became associated with Parley P. Pratt, who had the squatter's right to the green mountain plateau which pioneers named "Parley's Park." In 1850, Samuel Snyder bought out Parley P. Pratt's claim for a yoke of oxen. Samuel Snyder and his oldest son, Ephraim Stockwell Snyder, became the first pioneers to build homes there and settle the basin. The land was fertile for farming, the grass plentiful for stock grazing, and the mountainsides were heavily forested. They built a reservoir, a sawmill, and a gristmill on Spring Creek. Snyder's Mill produced much of the lumber used to build the first homes, mines, and businesses in the new territory as well as the Mormon Tabernacle in Salt Lake City. Ephraim, who became a freighter, constructed the first road over Parley's Summit and later hauled the machinery used in the Park City mines. Inevitably, the settlement became known as Snyderville.

The settlers chose this prominent knoll on Chester Snyder's homestead for their cemetery. Chester was a brother to Samuel. The first child buried in the little cemetery was six-month-old Robert W. Snyder, son of Ephraim and Susannah Fullmer Snyder. Chester and his wife, Electa, and twenty-seven of Samuels and Chester's descendants are buried in this cemetery which overlooks Snyderville basin.

Utah

Tooele County

Although most locations are listed alphabetically, the next five are in the order found along the Pony Express Trail in Tooele County. After leaving Fairfield (Camp Floyd) in Utah County, and ascending Five-mile Pass, these stations are in geographic sequence going west as follows:

Rush Valley Pony Express Station UPTLA #98 pic#265

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

Location: Approximately 7 miles west of Five-Mile Pass on Faust Road.
GPS: N40 12 23.29, W112 17 35.50

This monument marks the site of the station which served the Pony Express, 1860-61 and the Overland Stage, And U.S. Mail Service 1859 to 1862. Howard Coan was the superintendent with offices in Salt Lake City.

Note: Although this is listed as the first Pony Express Station in Tooele County as the trail continues from Utah County over Five-Mile Pass, there is some doubt that it was a Pony Express Station but it was a Stage Station on the Pony Express Trail.

FAUST, UTAH

Faust Station Pony Express UPTLA #53 & SUP #W pic#266

Sponsors: Citizens of Vernon and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1935
Rebuilt by SUP 1970

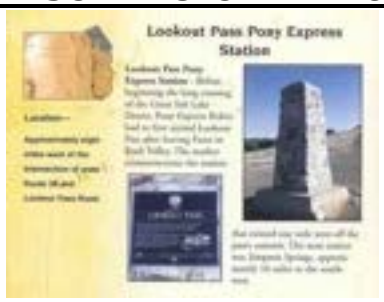
Location: Just west of Faust and 5 mi. north of Vernon at the junction of Highway 36 and Faust Road (aka Pony Express Trail Road).
GPS: N40 10 27.1, W112 25 38.8

St. Joseph, Mo. to Sacramento Cal. 1860 – 1861

Note: Henry J. Faust, who was a native of Germany, operated Faust Station. After joining the Mormon Church he accepted a position as a station manager and part-time rider with the Pony Express in 1860. He and his wife survived a narrow escape with Indians while living in Faust. In 1870 Henry moved to Salt Lake City in the livery stable business. President James E. Faust of the LDS Church First Presidency has family ties to this historic place.

Utah

VERNON, UTAH
Lookout Pass (Pony Express Station) SUP #2 & UPTLA #86 pic#267



Sponsor: Utah Pioneers Trails and Landmark Association, 1939 and Settlement Canyon Chapter SUP, 1984

Location: 8 miles west of Highway 36 & Lookout Pass Road Intersection
GPS: N40 06 53.4, W112 33 57.4

From this station, courageous young riders braved the lonely stretches east to St. Joseph, Missouri and west to Sacramento, California. Lookout Pass consisted of a small log cabin and a small spring just a few feet away. Following a very brief stop, the rider was again on his way with little more than a fresh mount, a full canteen, a bit of jerky, and a miniature Bible. Completion of the transcontinental telegraph in 1861 brought to an end the service of the Pony Express.

Lookout Pass served as a watering stop for overland mail from 1851 to 1859, and for Butterfield and Wells Fargo Stage Lines from 1860 to 1869. It was also a point on the Lincoln Highway from 1913 to 1920.

This monument was erected by the C.C.C. boys in 1939 and was dedicated by Kate B. Carter. The original plaque, missing since 1961, was replaced in 1984 by the people of Vernon. The Settlement Canyon Chapter of the Sons of Utah Pioneers, and the National Pony Express Association."

Note: Before beginning the long crossing of the Great Salt Lake Desert, Pony Express Riders first ascended Lookout Pass after leaving Faust in Rush Valley. This station existed one mile west of the summit. The next station was Simpson Springs, 16 miles to the southwest.

Burial Plot (better known as Aunt Libby's Dog Cemetery)

UPTLA #95 Pic#396a

Sponsors: Enrollees, U.S. Grazing Division CCC Camp, G154, Company 2517, and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, Feb. 14, 1941

Location: Point of the mountain, Pass Lookout, 7 miles west of Vernon. At the site of the old Lookout Pass Station of the Pony Express and also the Overland Stage Route.
GPS: N40 07.123, W112 34.660

"Burial Plot" (wording on plaque)

"Enclosing graves (west side) of two men and a child, emigrants of the early eighteen sixties. Original wall erected in 1888, by Mrs. Horace (Aunt Libby) Rockwell, to shelter graves of her beloved dogs. 1. Jenny Lind, 2. Josephine Bonapart, 3. Bishop, 4. Toby Tyler, companions in her lonely, childless vigils here. About 1866 to 1890."

<<plaque missing>>

Utah

SIMPSON SPRINGS

Simpson Spring - Pony Express Station UPTLA #87 pic#268

Sponsors: The Oregon Trail Memorial Association and the Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1940. Built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)

Location: 16 miles southwest of Lookout Pass
GPS: N40 02 22.1, W112 47 15.2

One of the important desert stations on the Pony Express and Overland Stage route between St. Joseph, Missouri and Sacramento, California. From this point, water was carried for west-bound travelers and animals. The spring was discovered by Captain J. M. Simpson, U.S. Army, in 1858.

The first east-bound Pony Express courier halted here about 5 p.m. April 7, and west-bound about 2 a.m. April 10, 1860. The last riders passed about October 22, 1861. The coming of the overland telegraph made it inadvisable to continue the Pony Express.

This monument constructed by enrollees U.S. Grazing Division C.C.C. Camp G-154, Company 2517.

Sponsored by The Oregon Trail Memorial Association and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association.

Note: The Tooele F.F.A. Chapter rebuilt the building at the site in 1976 as a sesquicentennial project. The CCC Camp was built west of the site in the 1930's.

Utah

River Bed Station **UPTLA #88 pic#269**

Sponsors: The Oregon Trail Memorial Association and the Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1940. Monument built by the CCC.

Location: Eight miles west of the Simpson Springs Pony Express Station.
GPS: N39 57 35.3, W112 53 42.5

Pony Express 1860-61 St. Joseph, Mo – Sacramento, Cal. Also Overland Stage & Freight Route 1858 – 1869

This monument constructed by enrollees of U.S. Grazing Division, C.C.C. Camp G-154, Company 2517

Sponsored by Oregon Trail Memorial Ass'n and Utah Pioneer Trails & Landmarks Ass'n

Note: This station lies on the floor of the ancient Sevier River that drained from the area of Garfield County into Lake Bonneville. The river route was changed after a lava flow altered the river's course into the Delta and Sevier Lake area. Because of flash flooding in the area, little evidence of the station remains. According to Pony Express folklore, this site was difficult to man because of its reputation of being regularly visited by desert spirits.

At this point the Pony Express Trail goes into Juab County for the next five stations. (See Juab County listing). Then the trail returns to Tooele County for three more stations as follows:

Utah

Round (Canyon) Pony Express Station UPTLA #93 pic#270

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association about 1940

Location: In the easterly end of Overland Canyon about 12 miles northwest of Callao. Turn left onto dirt road six miles north of Callao to reach site.
GPS: N40 02 40.2, W113 48 15.1

Round station was located 12 miles from willow springs station. It was built in the east mouth of Overland Canyon to replace an earlier station further up the canyon that could not be defended against the Indians. The gun ports built in this station are still evident.

Burnt Pony Express Station UPTLA #94 pic#271

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, about 1940

Location: Approximately six miles west of Round Station on the lower end of Clifton Flat.
GPS: N40 04 36.5, W113 50 44.0

This monument represents the approximate site of the Burnt Station also known as the original Canyon Station. It was built about 1860, and the actual site is unknown. Station keepers at this site were reportedly killed during an ambush by Indians while having breakfast. One mile beyond this site the road forks. Going right leads to Gold Hill; going left to Ibapah.

Note: Plaque is missing

Utah

IBAPAH, UTAH
Deep Creek Pony Express Station UPTLA #47 pic#272

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1934

Location: One-quarter mile past the Ibapah Historical Monument, take dirt road on the right and proceed one mile to monument.
GPS: N40 01 47.1, W113 59 12.5

St. Joseph Missouri to Sacramento, California 1860 – 1861

Note: Deep Creek Station in Ibapah was the most westerly station in the present boundaries of Utah. The station was well equipped with supplies for Pony Express riders. It also became a stopping place for the Overland Stage. This site was home for Howard Egan, who was the division superintendent for Pony Express services between Salt Lake City and Eureka, Nevada.

GRANTSVILLE, UTAH
Hilda Anderson Erickson (Statue) SUP #69 pic#273

Sponsor: Settlement Canyon Chapter, 1997

Location: 429 E. Main St. – Grantsville City Hall

Hilda Anderson Erickson, born in Ledsjo, Sweden October 11, 1849 was the last surviving immigrant pioneer. In 1866 at the age of 6 she crossed the plains with her family in the Abner Lowry Company. She married John A. Erickson in the Endowment House in 1882. Soon after the couple was called to serve an LDS mission among the Goshute Indians in Ibapah, Utah. Later the couple homesteaded the "Last Chance Ranch" with their son Perry and daughter, Amy.

A talented seamstress, tailor, and licensed obstetric, Hilda was known as the "Doctor" to many expectant mothers. After the ranch was sold Hilda opened a store in Grantsville which she operated for 21 years. She drove her own car until she was 94 and at 99 flew to Nauvoo, Ill. to be honored by the Centennial Commission of Utah. Her return flight was the first passenger jet airplane to land at the Salt Lake Airport. She passed away in Jan. 1968 at the age of 108.

Kate B, Carter in Our Pioneer Heritage said of Hilda, "Probably no woman in our state has lived a more energetic life."

This monument to a grand lady was erected by the Sons of Utah Pioneers to honor all Utah pioneers.

Sculptor Peter M. Fillerup

Note: President James E. Faust dedicated this statue that stands in front of the Grantsville City Hall, on June 7, 1997. Hilda Anderson Erickson was the last survivor of 80,000 pioneers who crossed the plains prior to 1869 by handcart or wagon.

Grantsville Fort UPTLA #42 pic#274

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, and the Grantsville Chapter of the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, 1934

Location: Southeast corner of West Clark St. and North Cooley St., Grantsville, UT
GPS: N40 36 07.37, W112 28 24.26

Utah

This monument marks the site of the Grantsville Fort built in 1853 as protection against the Indians. The Fort was thirty rods square with walls twelve feet high five feet thick at the base and eighteen inches thick at the top. The north wall was one hundred forty three feet north of this point.

About fifty people lived inside the Fort during the early settlement of the town of Grantsville, which was named in honor of George D. Grant, one of its pioneers.

Note: This is also the location of the First Ward Chapel that was built in 1866. It has come into private ownership and has been refurbished into a residence and event center.

In early 2013, the plaque was reported missing and it was feared it might be lost. After investigation it was discovered that the plaque had become loose and had fallen from its mounting. The current property owner intends to have it cleaned up and replaced to its previous location.

Lincoln Highway SUP #178 pic#397

Sponsor: Twenty Wells Chapter, 2013

Location: 550 West Clark St., Grantsville, UT
GPS: N40 36 8.82, W112 28 56.34

In 1913, the Lincoln Highway was established, creating a transcontinental highway for automobile traffic. It was dedicated to the memory of President Abraham Lincoln. The route that was chosen went from New York City to San Francisco following the straightest line possible. The original 1913 route came through the City of Grantsville, then continued west through Skull Valley, Fish Springs, Callao and Ibapah. Grantsville was later dropped from the route when the road was changed to go through Tooele and Gold Hill which shortened the route by about 50 miles. Grantsville was put back on the Lincoln Highway in 1927, when

a new road was built across Great Salt Lake Desert to Wendover. The Lincoln Highway has largely been replaced in modern times by the Interstate Highway System (in this area Interstate 80).

Donner Reed Trail UPTLA #31 pic#275

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association 1933

Location: West of Grantsville, UT

Where the Donner Reed party crossed through this area. (Haven't been able to locate monument)

LAKE POINT, UTAH

Buffalo Park SUP #48 & 92 pic#276

Sponsor: Settlement Canyon Chapter and others, 1991, 1999

Location: Lakepoint, UT

Tooele County Historical Society plaque:

In the spring of 1871, Dr. Jeter F. Clinton built his "Lake House," in this area. A pier was built to the water's edge, bath houses, and other attractions were built and the steamboat anchored here. Remains of the pier are still visible. In the fall of 1874 Dr. Clinton replaced the Lake House with a large three-storied stone hotel. It was elegantly furnished and fitted for parties. The resort flourished for a time. The Kate Connor, a steamboat owned by General Patrick Connor, navigated the lake and used as an excursion boat. The Clinton Hotel was well known all over Utah Territory. Transportation from Salt Lake City was provided by the Utah Nevada Western Railroad. Dr. Clinton's rock home renovated is still in use. In 1885 the lake receded and sandbars appeared so extensively in the lake the resort was doomed. In 1889 Dr. Clinton sold some of his holdings to Mr. William Glassman, a real estate developer. He had big plans to build a city. He mapped it out, planted 5000 trees and drilled 6 artesian wells. For added attraction Mr. Glassman contracted with Buffalo Jones of Manitoba, Canada to deliver 100 head of buffalo. Thirty-five buffalo were received in poor condition. They did survive and increased. Notwithstanding the attraction of the herd of buffalo, Buffalo Park made no hit with the public. The buffalo were transported to Antelope Island and Buffalo Park was abandoned.

Note: The logo plaque for SUP #48 is mounted in connection with the plaque naming other organizations also, and tells the story of Buffalo Park. SUP monument #92 (1999) has not been located. Older DUP plaque tells the story of the resorts.

TOOELE, UTAH

Lookout Point **SUP #47 pic#278**

Sponsor: Settlement Canyon Chapter, 1992

Location: State Highway 36, 6 miles south of Tooele

Look north, see trees that mark site of TOD PARK, which was home for civilian employees of Tooele Army Depot (1943-1960). Look northwest, see the 20,000 acres of Tooele Army Depot ammunition storage, warehouses, maintenance shops and adminstration buildings. Look west, see the water mark on South Mountain made by Old Lake Bonneville at the 5200 foot level. Look south, see the geologic wonder of Stockton Bar which was created by wave action of Old Lake Bonneville. Look down west, see the trees that mark the site of the Ghost Town of Bauer (private property), the Honerine Tunnel adit, and the terminix of the old Utah Nevada Western Railroad (1885-1905). Look east in gully, see Soldier Bridge on old road built by Steptoe's Army in 1854. Look northeast, see bench across Silcox Canyon which was

created by an earthquake that happened before the last Ice Age. Glaciers cut through the bench and created a wide flat bottom canyon.

Note: This is not the same monument as “Lookout Pass Pony Express Station”, UPTLA #86 and SUP #2

Old Tooele County Courthouse SUP #90 pic#279

Sponsor: Settlement Canyon Chapter, 1999

Location: 47 S. Main
GPS: N40 31 46.27, W112 17 51.767

1999 Centennial Year
At a regular meeting of the County Commissioners, consisting of John A. Bevan, William Bracken of St. John, and George Hammond of Grantsville, a Resolution of Order was written into the minutes of April 5, 1898. They had thoroughly investigated the matter of building a County Courthouse, and found all conditions favorable. John P. Hill had submitted plans and specifications, and was employed as Architect at a commission of 5% of the estimated cost.

Fred Lionberg was given the general contract, Robert Scott received the contract for $1,120.00 to excavate, furnish material and put in the basement. John Martin was awarded the contract to furnish 115,000 brick at $6.75 per thousand. James Gollaher and Sons Co. did the shingling.

It was resolved that the County Courthouse be erected upon what was known as “The County Poor House” lot.

The building was of the typical modern day architecture, two story with a basement, constructed of sandstone foundation, brick wall, and wood floors. In 1899, the building was ready for occupancy.

For a number of years after its erection, the Courthouse stood on a bare plot of land, but in 1905, Sheriff Ophir A. Evans persuaded the Commissioners to plant lawn and trees. The landscaping was under the direction of Fred Hansen and Jimmy Cairescio. Lawns and maple trees were planted and gravel walks were constructed.

Across the front of the grounds they erected an ornamental iron fence, which stood for many years before being removed. Our County Courthouse, with its shaded grounds and handsome edifice, was a tribunal and sanctuary for our County from 1899 thru 1973, 74 years in all.

The Courthouse was demolished in 1974 after the new Courthouse was completed.

Note: The back of the monument contains a historical account of the construction of the new courthouse dedicated in October 1974.

Tooele City Pioneer Cemetery and Memorial Garden

SUP #91 pic#280

Sponsor: Settlement Canyon Chapter and Tooele County DUP, 1999

Location: State Road 36 in southern Tooele at the mouth of Settlement Canyon

This monument has been erected by the Sons and Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, July 1999, 150 years after the first settlers arrived in the valley.

The original monument erected previously by the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers in 1925 encompassed only a portion of the graves that were located here.

Records indicate that this cemetery was used between 1850 and 1867. There may have been about 100 individuals buried here. Permanent grave markers were not used. Therefore it is not known where each individual was buried. After the new Tooele City Cemetery was started in September 1867, a number of those buried here were moved to the new cemetery. Recent research indicates that as many as 55 burials may have been moved at that time.

In May and June 1907, the original boundaries of the cemetery were determined.

The owner and developer of the adjoining subdivision and his family have donated and helped develop the property surrounding the D.U.P monument that includes the remaining grave sites, as well as the area of the Pioneer Memorial Garden. We express appreciation to them for their sensitivity and concern for this area.

We owe much to our pioneer ancestors. It is hoped that the establishment and protection of this area will forever preserve this hallowed ground.

Pioneer Graves Reburied SUP #170 pic#389

Sponsor: Settlement Canyon Chapter, 2012

Location: Southeast of SR36 (Main Street) and Settlement Canyon Road.
GPS: N40 31 00, W112 18 14

Beneath this stone lies the remains of 18 people whos (sic) graves were disturbed when a pipe line was installed in front of this cemetery.

William Ajax Underground Store SUP #10 pic#281

Sponsor: Settlement Canyon Chapter, 1986

Location: State Highway 36, between Clover & Vernon

William and Emma J Hughes Ajax

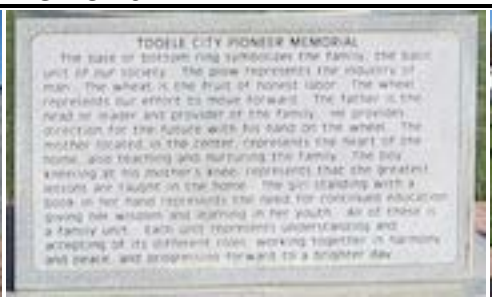
The unique two-story underground building was established in 1870. Shortly thereafter a post office called “”Center” was added. The building was (Unreadable) – 100 feet, in some places

the lower floor was 20 feet below ground. The excavation was done by William Ajax using a shovel and wheelbarrow. The building's support timbers were cut from juniper and pine trees. These trees were located in the mountains west of here where he walked to and from each day to cut the timbers. The roof was constructed of poles covered with juniper boughs, sod and clay. The store was illuminated by sunlight coming through south-facing windows in the roof. Shoppers were offered a wide variety of merchandise, food, clothing, housewares, hardware, tools and medicines. Goods were arranged in department store style. It was estimated the value of the merchandise was in excess of $70,000.

Patrons came from the mining camps, sheep and cattle ranches and the communities of Rush and Vernon Valley. Meals and lodging for travelers were provided. Their livestock was also cared for in sheds and corrals located west of the present highway. Wild grass-hay was cut in nearby meadows. It was sold to miners in Stockton, Ophir and Mercur. The coming of the railroad trough Rush Valley made supplies and travel more accessible, thus ending much of the need for a store in the area. William Ajax died in 1899; his family operated the store until 1914 when they liquidated the merchandise.

The building was abandoned and later it was burned, (perhaps by railroad transients camping at the building). All that remains are the mounds of dirt just east of the monument.

Tooele Library Pioneer Memorial SUP #97 pic#282



Sponsor: Settlement Canyon Chapter 2000

Location: 200 West & Vine St.

TOOELE CITY PIONEER MEMORIAL

The base or bottom ring symbolizes the family, the basic unit of our society. The plow represents the industry of man. The wheat is the fruit of honest labor. The wheel represents our effort to move forward. The father is the head or leader and provider of the family. He provides direction for the future with his hand on the wheel. The mother located in the center, represents the heart or the home, also teaching and nurturing the family. The boy kneeling at his mother's knee represents that the greatest lessons are taught in the home. The girl standing with a book in her hand represents the need for continued education giving her wisdom and learning in her youth. All of these is a family unit. Each unit represents understanding and accepting of its different roles, working together in harmony and peace, and progressing forward to a brighter day.

Note: The monument statue is flanked on each side by two panels of stone in which are engraved the names of more than 800 men, women, and children who were the original pioneers.

Tooele's Mud Wall SUP #147 pic#283

Sponsor: Settlement Canyon Chapter, 2009

Location: 100 West and Vine St. on Library corner
GPS: N40 31 57.0, W112 18 5.682

In the year 1854 or 1855 the settlers built a mud wall most of the way around the town. The wall began at the corner of West Street and Vine Street intersection and then south to the south side of Locust Street (1st South) then east to the east side of 1st East Street then north to the north side of Green Street (1st North) then west to a point about twenty rods east of Main Street where it ended.

The Mud Wall was built to help protect the settlers from Indian attacks. The attacks never came, due in part to the counsel given by Brigham Young, to feed the Indians, rather than fight them.

The only thing that the Mud Wall was used for was that a number of wolves were shot from the wall at the south west corner.

We call the attention of the reader to the laborious work of building the Mud Wall. Food was scarce at that time. They had many hardships to contend with in their poverty, with houses to build, fencing materials to get out of the canyons, roads and irrigation canals to build and Indians to guard against. It should also be remembered that the tools they had to work with were crude and inferior.

Note: The replica is one-half size of the original wall built 2 ½ feet wide at the base, 1 foot wide at the top, 9 feet high and built in 16 foot sections.

STOCKTON, UTAH

Steptoe's Military Camp **UPTLA #97 pic#284**

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, CCC Camp G154. Co 2517. US Grazing Service, Dept. of the Interior, Union Pacific Railroad Company, 20 Aug 1941

Location: Approx. 3 miles south of Stockton on Hwy 36

Godbe's Chicago Smelter
(at spring 700 feet S.W.)

A detachment of the U.S. Army, the first to enter the Rocky Mountain region consisting of two companies of artillery, 85 dragoons, 130 teamsters, herders and hostlers from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas under the command of Col. E.J. Steptoe, reached this point September 2, 1854. They erected quarters, stables and corrals, cut 200 cords of wood and stored 200 tons of hay for their 450 mules and 300 horses. The camp was located on the east shore of Lake Shambip (Rush Lake). The detachment left for Benicia, California, in early April 1855.

An overland stage station was located here from 1868 to the early 1870's

Utah

Wm. S. Godbe's Chicago ore smelter was erected here in 1871 and operated until about 1880. The place was known as Slagtown.

The present line of the Union Pacific Railroad reached here in 1902.

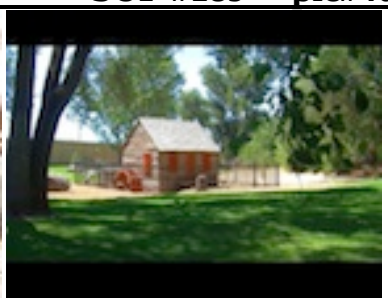
Uintah County
FORT DUCHESNE
Fort Robidoux **UPTLA #75 pic#285**

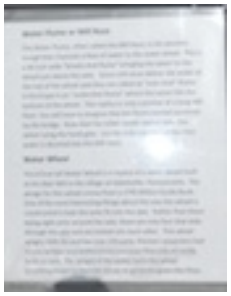
Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, White Rocks Camp DUP, Uintah Basin Industrial Conference, 1937

Location: 5750 East Hwy 40, west of Vernal at Whiterocks Road, by Todd Elementary School, Fort Duchesne

The first yearlong abode of white men in what is now Utah, was Antoine Robidoux's Indian and fur trading post (Fort Wintey or Uintah) which was built 8 miles north of here in 1832. It was on the trail from Taos, New Mexico to the Pacific Northwest, and from Utah Lake to the Platte River Region. Many trappers traded and wintered here. Several distinguished travelers sojourned here, including Kit Carson, Joseph Williams, Rufus B. Sage, Marcus Whitman, A. L. Lovejoy and John C. Fremont, all Prior to the burning of the post by Indians in 1844.

Utah County
AMERICAN FORK, UTAH
Log Cabin Grist Mill – Historical Monument SUP #189 pic#406





Sponsor: Timpanogos Chapter, American Fork City, and members of the Adams Family, 2015

Location: American Fork City's Centennial Park, 300 South Center Street, American Fork, Utah
GPS: N40 22 14.61, W111 47 58.69

During the winter of 1850-51, Arza and Sabina Adams moved their family of seven children here from Mill Creek, Salt Lake Valley. They built a log cabin across the street east of where you stand. Journals tell that Arza built a Grist Mill near his log cabin. Arza learned how to build and operate flour mills from his father, Capt. Joshua Adams, in Ontario, Canada. The Adams Flour Mill was the first to produce baking flour for American Fork families. In 1833Arza moved the water wheel, mill stones and other workings 4½ blocks north of here and built a larger mill near the Lake City Fort. During his lifetime, Arza also built and operated a third flour mill one mile north of town.

No photographs exist of the original 1851 mill. The log cabin and water wheel in front of you is a replication of that grist mill. Arza Adams built this log cabin at 234 North 100 East,

American Fork in 1880. It became the home of his daughter, Bets Adams Robinson. The cabin was taken down log by log in 2012 and reassembled on this site in 2014. The water wheel is a replica of a wheel built in the mid 1800s. This park property originally belonged to Stephen Chipman who was Arza's maternal uncle.

This Log Cabin Grist Mill stands as a Historical Monument of American Fork City and a tribute to Arza Adams, pioneer miller and one of the co-founders of this city.

SUP Monument dedicated July 11, 2015 by Daniel K. Adams, Arza's Great-Grandson.

First Flour Mill, American Fork SUP #171 pic#390

Sponsor: Timpanogos Chapter, 2012

Location: 49 East 200 North, American Fork, UT, on the same block where the second Arza Adams mill was located next to the millstream.

EARLY FLOUR MILLING

Arza Adams (1804-1889), pioneer millwright from Canada, came to Utah Valley with other pioneers to settle this area in 1850, soon after the first pioneers arrived in the Salt Lake Valley in 1847. Arza built a waterpowered "grist" mill on the adjacent creek to turn a pair of mill stones to grind wheat into flour. The mill stone atop this monument was used in Arza's first mill located at 3rd South Center St. (See Adams history plaque at A.F. Cemetery Pioneer Mon.)

In 1853, Brigham Young directed pioneer settlers to build forts to avoid conflict with Native Americans. Arza relocated his flour mill upstream just north of the Lake City Fort (American Fork), located about 450 feet south of this monument. New machinery and other improvements were added to that flour mill pictured here (photo drawing by Gail Gibson). In the 1880's Arza built another mill about a mile north of American Fork on this same creek.

The history of grinding seeds with stones is very ancient. The Native Americans here in Utah Valley, known as Timpanogos Utes, used grinding stones like the ones shown below this monument. These stones came from the Doyle Smith farm near Utah Lake. The basin stone is called a metate, and the hand-held stone is called a mano. The Native Americans shared their locally adapted seeds, such as beans, corn, squash, etc., with pioneer settlers. This exchange helped build peaceful relations.

This monument was erected with cobble stones from the mill creek by the Timpanogos Chapter of the Sons of Utah Pioneers. Dedicated July 28, 2012. SUP Mon. No. 171.

BIRDSEYE, MANTI–LA SAL NATIONAL FOREST

Birdseye Marble Quarry SUP #P-1 pic#286

Sponsor: Palmyra Chapter, 1990

Location: Next to highway 89, east of Birdseye Ward Chapel, Birdseye, Utah

HEARTBEAT of the CANYON (

Looking east to the red ledges you can see the quarry, originally operated by the Mormon Church and others from the 1880's to the 1940's as the Nebo Rock Works, Thistle Rock Works and Birdseye Marble quarry.

The stone polishes to a high degree and is prized by jewelers and builders. Stone from the quarry is in the Utah State Capitol, the Mormon Chapel in Washington, D.C., and the Lincoln Memorial, and other state and federal buildings.

Thanks to The Road Commission
The Manti-La Sal National Forest
The people of Birdseye

Erected by the sons of the Utah Pioneers Palmyra Chapter 1990

DIAMOND FORK, SPANISH FORK CANYON
Little Diamond Battle – Battle of Diamond Fork SUP #145 pic#287

Sponsor: Dimmick Family and Maple Mountain Chapter, 2008, (old monument refurbished)

Location: Located beside paved road next to Palmyra Campgrounds near the junction of Little Diamond Fork and Diamond Fork – Diamond Fork paved road
GPS: N40 04 10.30, W111 26 9.24

This monument contains two plaques:

Front side plaque: Battle of Diamond Fork
Fought two miles Northwest of this monument June 26, 1866

Albert Dimmick and John Edmundson were killed
Monument repaired and plaque replaced by Albert Dimmick descendants June 25, 2008.

Back Side plaque: Little Diamond Battle Monument refurbished by descendants of Albert Dimmick and SUP Maple Mt. Chapter members. Re-dedicated June 25, 2008 by Larry LaMar Adams, chapter president.

Note: On June 26, 1866, a small group of settlers and Indians fought a battle (Black Hawk War). The settlers claimed the Indians had stolen cattle and pursued them to this point. Two settlers, Albert Dimmick and John Edmundson, and several Indians were killed. The battle was fought two miles northwest of this monument.

FAIRFIELD, UTAH
Col. Philip St. George Cooke SUP #Q pic#288

Sponsor: Temple Quarry Chapter, 1962

Location: At Camp Floyd

Col. Philip St. George Cooke
June 13, 1809 March 20, 1895

Impartial friend, Humanitarian, Soldier dedicated to the west unequivocally loyal to the Union, Col. Cooke commanded the Mormon Battalion on the greater part of its historic march which contributed to bringing western America under the Stars & Stripes.

Cooke helped establish Camp Floyd in 1858 & was from Aug. 1860 to July 1861 the commanding officer of the Military Dept. of Utah, earning the respect & gratitude of the Mormon people. When many persons defected to the South including Sec. of War John B. Floyd & General Albert Sidney Johnston, he changed the name of the post to Fort Crittenden Feb. 6, 1861.

Cooke received orders via Pony Express in May 1861, to abandon the fort and return the remnants of Johnston's Army to Fort Leavenworth. Assigned to the defense of the nation's capitol, he was given the rank of Brigadier General.

Utah

Fairfield – Camp Floyd – Fort Crittenden UPTLA #82 pic#289

Sponsors: Citizens of Fairfield and Lehi, Oregon Trail Memorial Association and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1939.

Location: Camp Floyd and Stagecoach Inn State Park, Fairfield, Utah

In 1855, Fairfield was settled by John Carson, William Carson, David Carson, William Beardshall and John Clegg. A rock fort 4 rods square was erected in 1856-7, this monument being at the southeast corner, which was the entrance. In 1860 the population, including soldiers was 7,000, this being Utah's third largest city.

Camp Floyd, adjoining Fairfield on the south and west, was established July 4, 1858 by Bvt. Brig. Gen Albert Sidney Johnston and the Utah Expeditionary Forces numbering about 3,000 men. Col. Phillip St. George Cooke succeeded in command March 1, 1860, changing the name to Ft. Crittenden Feb 6, 1861. It was abandoned July 1861.

An Overland Stage Station established in 1859 was operated until 1868 and a Pony Express Station from April 3, 1860 to October 26, 1861. The station was 539 feet east and 210 feet north of this point. This monument was built of rocks from the barracks and guard house of Camp Floyd, the Fairfield Fort wall and Indian hieroglyphic rocks from 5-mile Pass.

LEHI, UTAH
The Peter Julius Christofferson Family SUP #182 pic#401

Sponsor: Descendants of the Christofferson Family and the Lehi Chapter of the Sons of Utah Pioneers, 2014

Location: 1525 North 600 East, Lehi, Utah
GPS: N40 24 59.57, W111 50 24.06

Peter Julius Christofferson (1843-1910) was born February 16, 1843, in Saersley, Holbek, Denmark, to Hans and Elizabeth Nielsen Christofferson (Christopherson). Following the conversion of his father's family to The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, they emigrated to Utah, arriving in the Salt Lake Valley on September 15, 1859.

On September 10, 1864, Peter married a fellow Scandinavian convert, Anna Peterson, in the Endowment House in Salt Lake City. Nine children were born to this union. The family resided in Mt. Pleasant, Sanpete County, Utah for four and a half years. During this period, Peter participated in the Black Hawk Indian War and was noted for his bravery.

In 1869, Peter moved his family to Lehi, Utah, and had a brick home built on the southwest corner of the intersection of 100 West Main Street.

In 1876, he was called by Brigham Young on a settlement mission to northeastern Arizona, where, in 1877, he settled his family, along with the James Robertson and John Bushman families, who were also from Lehi, on the Little Colorado River. Peter became the first bishop of the Omer Ward. In 1879, he served a short-term mission to the Native Americans in Arizona, New Mexico, and northern Mexico. In 1881, the Arizona Cooperative Mercantile Association was organized, and Peter was named to the Board of Directors and served as superintendent of the store for three years,, and, at the same time, he started a farm.

As a prominent local priesthood leader, Peter was instructed by Wilford Woodruff to take a second wife. He married Sarah Hulda DeWitt on February 13, 1881, in the St. George Temple. Peter and Sarah also had nine children.

In 1884, Peter and five other prominent Latter-day Saint men were indicted for violation of the Edmunds Act, which made Polygamy a felony. He and two other men were sent to the Detroit House of Corrections for a term of three and a half years of hard labor. During his incarceration, he was a correspondent to the Deseret News, reporting on their condition as "a prisoner for conscience' sake." After serving nearly two years, the men received a hand-written pardon from President Grover Cleveland in October 1886. Upon his return to Arizona, he found that his farm had been taken over by land jumpers.

In 1889, Anna and her children, with the exception of Joseph, moved back to Lehi to get medical treatment for their son, Lafayette, who had contracted scarlet fever. Peter moved his and Sarah's family to the Mormon colony in Colonia Diaz, Mexico, where they resided until 1896, when he moved the family back to Arizona. During these years, Peter traveled between the families. Sarah and her children moved by team and wagon to Lehi in 1900, reuniting the two families after an 11-year separation.

Peter resumed his business activities as a trader under the name of "PJ Christofferson & Sons" and was elected the first full-time marshal of Lehi. He was active in the LDS Church and was superintendent of the Sunday School for several years. Sarah and her children resided in a home at approximately 250 East 1350 North, while Anna and her children lived in a home at 1415 North 600 East.

Peter died February 3, 1910. His posterity now numbers in the hundreds, with many of his descendants prominent in civic, business, education, and religious fields. A great-grandson, Elder D. Todd Christofferson, was called to serve as a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in 2008.

Anna Peterson Christofferson (1842-1927), the fourth child of Anders and Marna Anderson Peterson, was born October 23, 1842, in Bjersjoholm, Sweden. Anna and her family were converted to the LDS Church and belonged to the first branch organized in Sweden. The family emigrated to America in 1862 and made their home in Lehi, Utah.

After she married Peter Julius Christofferson, they were called by Brigham Young to make their first home a Mt. Pleasant, Sanpete County, which was a dangerous post. There, Anna gave birth to two children; the second child, John, died of scarlet fever. The little family moved to Lehi, where Peter had the first brick house in the town built for Anna; four children were born in that home. Her third child, Zachariah, died of diphtheria.

In 1876, the Christoffersons were called to help colonize a new settlement in northeastern Arizona. After living in a fine home near her family for more than seven years, Anna went with her husband. There were no roads, and she had to help push wagons up mountains and across long stretches of sand. Her seventh baby was born in this Arizona settlement.

Utah

The Christoffersons and two other Lehi families were called to colonize three new towns in four years. When Anna did not have wheat, she used coarse black barley to make bread for her family. Their home was lighted with homemade candles or a dish of grease with a rag in it. Peter was called to be the first bishop, and when general authorities came to visit, Anna made room for them in their humble little home. Anna's last two babies were born in these last settlements.

In 1879, Peter was called to serve an eight-month mission, leaving his family in lowly circumstances. Wilford Woodruff called Peter to enter into the principle of plural marriage, and Anna consented to his marriage to 17-year-old Sarah Hulda DeWitt. When Peter later served in prison for polygamy, Anna and Sarah were left with nine children to support.

In November 1888, scarlet fever struck the younger members of the family, and Lafayette, Anna's youngest child, was left with residual health concerns. Anna and her children traveled to Lehi in 1889 to seek medical help for him. Her sixth child, Rachel, died that year.

After Sarah's death, Anna, who was then 62 years old, took Sarah's youngest children into her home to raise. Six years later, when Peter died, she became the single parent to those children. Anna died November 10, 1927, at age 85. Records describe her as a small woman with a patient and cheerful disposition.

I realize more fully now – my position on this earth – How I by Thee and aided – In any act of worth.
Sarah Hulda DeWitt Christofferson (1863-1904) was born March 26, 1863 at Big Cottonwood in Salt Lake City, Utah, to parents Abel Alexander DeWitt and Margaret Miller Watson, both Mormon converts. She cherished her childhood in the Salt Lake Valley by attending school in the winter and playing in fields in the summer.

Her father was called by LDS Church President Brigham Young to colonize the Little Colorado River area in northeastern Arizona. The family began their journey on November 10 1874. They arrived in Kanab, Utah, "as the sun was sinking" on January 1, 1875. For the first time, Sarah experienced poverty. The family lived in Kanab before moving south to Arizona in 1880.

When Sarah was almost 18 years old, she married Peter Julius Christofferson as his second wife. Sarah labored with Anna, the first wife, to create a home and live the gospel in a community that was hostile to polygamists. Sarah worked as a clerk in a store where Peter was manager. She gave birth to two children before her husband was sentenced to prison for polygamy. During his incarceration, she wrote, "We all did what our hands could find to do." After Peter's return, the two families lived in separate houses, and Sarah took in sewing to help provide for her children.

In 1889, to escape polygamy persecution, Peter moved Sarah and their children to the Mormon settlement of Colonia Diaz, Mexico. Her baby was only a few weeks old. Anna

moved to Lehi, and Peter traveled between the two homes during the next 11 years. Sarah was often the sole provider for her children, selling milk from her cows, until the cows died of a disease. Later Sarah sold flour, which Peter left with her. She now had seven children. Sarah enjoyed serving in the stake young women's organization. When Peter was away, Sarah got out her pen: "Weary worn and tired, dear pen I come again to thee…" She poured out her fears and frustrations by writing, "To me you all seem doubly dear – I seem to prize you better, and one thing more within my heart – I've learned to prize – a letter."

In 1896, Peter moved Sarah and her children to Arizona to improve their living conditions. A short time later, the baby, Malcolm, tragically died in an accident. Another child was born in 1898.

In August 1900, Sarah and her children journeyed through the unsettled wilderness of Arizona and Utah with a horse team and a wagon. She was sad to leave her parents and siblings in Arizona, but there was a joyful reunion in Lehi for Peter's two families. Peter made a farm for Sarah and her family on part of a vineyard in northeast Lehi. David Ward recalled that everyone ate and slept in both homes as "brothers and sisters of a happy family." In 1902, Sarah gave birth to her ninth child. Sarah died on November 17, 1904.

John Austin Cabin SUP #183 pic#402

Sponsor: Lehi Chapter, 2014

Location: 71 North Center Street, Lehi, Utah 84043. On the same property as the Hutchings museum
GPS: N40 23 20, W111 50 58

This cabin was built by John Austin in 1868 on Bull River (3500 North Center). John's son Parley married Charlotte Butt in 1884. They moved into the cabin which had been vacated by Parley's parents. In the late 1890's Parley built a home in Lehi and moved the cabin to his property and used it for a granary.

In the late 1940's, Hyrum Gray, who married Parley's daughter Charlotte, moved the cabin to his property and used it to shelter calves. Perhaps the cabin was kept, for it was where Charlotte was born. The cabin next passed to Elmo Gray, Hyrum's son, and was used to shelter calves.

In the 1960's the property was sold for the I-15 Freeway. The cabin was moved to Carrol Smith's property and again used to shelter calves. Carrol then passed the cabin to daughter and son-in-law, Eric and Marilyn Larson, and it was still used to shelter calves.

In 2012, the Lehi Chapter of the Sons of Utah Pioneers purchased the cabin and moved it to its present location.

Lehi Chapel **SUP #Y pic#290**

Sponsor: Lehi Chapter, 1973

Location: 200 West 200 South, Lehi, Utah

HISTORICAL MARKER
Site of the first meetinghouse of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Lehi, build in 1855 replaced in 1972. Also used for civic meetings and the upper rooms for school.

Note: This marker commemorates the ancient, beloved old "Lehi Meeting House" built in 1855 that served the community and church for 96 years.

Utah

Peck/Russon Historic Families of Lehi SUP #156 pic#377

Sponsor: Lehi Chapter and Descendents of Peck and Russon Families, 2010

Location: 1580 East 900 North, Lehi, Utah
GPS: N40 24 00.58, W111 49 33.06

There are two plaques on this monument, one on the front and a second on the back.

Russon & Peck Immigration
Lott Russon, Sr. was born January 1, 1829, and Eliza Round was born October 21, 1830, in England. The couple married December 25, 1850, and converted to The Church of Jesus Christ of Later-day Saints (LDS/Mormon) two years later. To support his growing family, Lott worked in foundries and coal mines.

Elisha Peck, Sr. was born in England April 26, 1850. When he was three years old, his mother, Phebe Turner Peck, died. Four years later, his father, Elisha Peck, also died. At age twelve, young Elisha joined the LDS Church. When he turned seventeen, he served as a missionary in the Birmingham District. There he met Lott and Eliza Russon's oldest daughter, Charlotte, who was singing in the Mormon Street Meetings. After completing his mission in 1868, Elisha immigrated to Lehi, Utah, working for the Union Pacific railroad on route to earn his fare.

When Elisha read in the Deseret News that Charlotte Russon had moved to Salt Lake City in the fall of 1869 and was living in the home of Peter Nebecker, a wealthy sheep rancher, he walked the 30 miles to visit his English friend. Their meeting was joyous and the two corresponded for more than a year before Elisha had the courage to ask for her hand in marriage. In 1870 they were sealed in the Endowment House in Temple Square. Their first Lehi home was a 12-foot by 14-foot, one room home with a dirt floor.

Utah

In the fall of 1871, Eliza R. Russon, still in England, received a letter from Peter Nebecker informing her that through the Perpetual Emigration Fund, arrangements had been made to convey her entire family to Utah. Eliza ran 2 miles to the coal mine and exclaimed to her husband Lott, “Take off those muddy clothes; we’re going to Zion!” The couple and their eight children soon journeyed from England to America, traversing the country on the new Transcontinental Railroad. In Lehi, the family of ten settled in the small home of Elisha and Charlotte Peck for a short time. In a few days, Elisha Peck, Jr. was born.

In 1885 Lott Russon, Jr. and Elisha Peck, Jr. purchased the bench land covered with wild sagebrush on which this monument rests. For four generations, the Russon and Peck families have their living from farming, and descendants of both families are still here. This property now includes homes, a park, and a beautiful LDS Chapel that was dedicated in 2007.

Left picture caption: “Elisha Peck, Sr. and Charlotte Russon
Right picture caption: “The next generation, The Elisha Peck, Sr. Family, which began November 7, 1870
Top Row: Leonard, Alice Redman, Thomas, Elisha, Jr., Eliza Graham, Isaac
Bottom Row: Sarah Saboy, Moroni, Elisha, Sr., Charlotte, John, Blanch Pearson

The Gifts Given to Them
As we try to visualize the present impact of this pioneer story, we realize that this monument is only a reminder of the gifts that came to this large family and what they have returned to the community.

The Russons and Pecks came to a relatively new country with frontiers of virgin land where men and women were free to speak and worship in liberty, and where the founders had struggled together to establish an honorable government.

We must acknowledge the missionaries who brought them a new religion and philosophy of life. We must also remember Peter Nebecker and the Perpetual Emigration Fund which made traveling to America financially possible for those families.

The Gifts They Returned
Russon and Peck descendants have made monumental contributions to religious and civic affairs. Their progeny have made their mark as mechanics, engineers, artists, morticians, physicians, lawyers, teachers, and professors. Men and women have served in every branch of the military and have fought and died to defend their American ideals. While many still live in this area, many more have scattered across the nation and throughout the world.

The initial reason why Russon and Peck family members settled this area was their devotion to the LDS Church. Their dedication required much faith and was buffered by considerable adversity. In this lay-member-ministry church, they served with diligence. Many family members have served as full-time missionaries throughout the world.

Utah

Today we face our own challenges. Yet as we look back from our comfortable homes and high-tech conveniences, we express gratitude to our forefathers who suffered much, yet left us a legacy of virtue, fortitude, and dedication to God and Country.

This Land
The ground we are standing on, from 900 feet west to 1,168 feet east and 2,800 feet north, was covered with wild sagebrush before 1885 when Lott Russon, Jr. and Elisha Peck, Jr. purchased it. Family members ultimately fenced the property and dug irrigation ditches. For the next 122 years, the Russons and Pecks raised hay, grain, sugar beets, potatoes, onions, tomatoes, peas, and corn. They cultivated fruit orchards and berries and raised horses and herds of beef and milk cattle. Other development began about 2007.

Left pictures caption: “Lott Russon, Jr.” and “Elisha Peck, Jr.”
Left bottom drawing caption: “Russons sorting onions”
Upper right picture caption: “Hauling Hay, 1930s”
Middle right picture caption: “Binder Cutting Grain 1924”
Bottom right picture caption: “Peck Dairy”

Pioneers of Lehi **UPTLA #118, SUP #A pic#291**

Sponsors: Lehi Centennial committee and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1950

Location: 1300 South Saratoga Rd. (this is the City address – County address is 9550 W. 7750 N.)

Utah

The Pioneers of Lehi settled in this vicinity in the fall of 1850. Thirteen families located at Sulfur Spring, later Snow's Spring, forty rods east of here, where a Fort was begun. Another group formed the Lott Settlement, to the southeast. Others located nearby.

The following year, most of the families moved to higher ground on Dry Creek, selected in July 1850 by Canute Peterson and six companions, and established Evansville, named for Bishop David Evans. By legislative enactment, February 5, 1852 the "City of Lehi" was incorporated. It included the area between Utah Lake and the north foothills. The name Lehi was taken from the Book of Mormon. This monument was erected as a part of Lehi's centennial celebration.

The History of the Lehi Sugar Factory SUP #139 pic#293

Sponsor: Lehi Chapter, Blue Bell Camp DUP, Civic Improvement Association of Lehi, and other contributors, 2008

Location: 850 South Mill Pond Road (850 East)
GPS: N40 22 41.34, W111 49 59.34

The Lehi factory of the Utah Sugar Company, of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, occupies a pre-eminent place among early sugar mills in America. As historian Leonard Arrington has written: "It was the first sugar-beet factory in the Mountain West, the first to utilize beets grown by irrigation, the first to use American made machinery, the first to use the 'osmoses process' of reprocessing molasses, the first to build auxiliary cutting stations and the first to have been established as part of a great social and religious movement."

The factory was built in 1891 and the first sugar strike was completed on October 15 of that year. During that first growing season 565 farmers planted 1500 acres of sugar beets which

processes into 12,500 100-pound bags of sugar. The success of the factory had a dramatic effect on Lehi's financial well-being.

Between 1890 and 1896 nearly thirty new businesses came into existence. Many local men, with valuable experience gained at this factory, were relocated to other area and helped establish many additional factories in Utah and Idaho. The Utah Sugar Company eventually became the Utah and Idaho Sugar Company and then the U and I Sugar Company.

During 1899 and 1900 the factory doubled in size. To accommodate the growing demands for sugar during World War I, a huge fourteen-million-pound capacity warehouse was completed along with the 184-foot high smokestack, both of which are still standing in 2008.

The demise of the Lehi Sugar Factory was ultimately caused by two beet maladies: nematodes (round worms) and "curly top" from white fly infection. Farmers did not plant sufficient acreage in this area to sustain the factory and it closed after the 1924 campaign although beets continued to be grown locally and processed at other factories until the 1960s. The machinery was shipped to new factories in other locations and in 1939 the main buildings of this factory were demolished. Many of the bricks were used to construct the Joseph Smith Memorial building on the BYU campus and the Lehi First Ward Chapel.

The large sugar warehouse continually stored sugar from 1914 until the late 1960s. The Utah and Idaho Sugar Company sold the property in 1979 to the Thomas Peck and Sons Trucking Company. In 1996 the smokestack was remodeled into a cell phone antenna tower. Until Micron established its Lehi Division during the late 1990s, no single business provided greater financial benefits to the local economy than the Sugar Factory.

Drawing caption: "The Lehi Sugar Factory as it appeared in 1922"

OREM, UTAH

Orem Shortline Railroad SUP #k-1 (#35) no pic

Sponsor: Jordan River Temple Chapter, 1984

Location: <<Can't find - c/r SL & Utah RR, West Jordan>>

PLEASANT GROVE
In Commemoration of Utah's First Indian Battle

UPTLA #56 pic#295

Sponsors: The Adult Aaronic Priesthood of the Timpanogos Stake and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1935

Location: 300 East 100 North, Pleasant Grove, Utah
GPS: N40 21 54.30, W111 44 08.67

The first battle between Indians and the Utah Pioneers occurred in February 1849, two miles east of this monument, near the mouth of the canyon, between the Deseret Militia and the Indians. The stream and canyon were named "Battle Creek" from that encounter.

Old Pleasant Grove Fort

UPTLA #133 pic#296

Sponsors: Explorer Scouts Timpanogos District B.S.A. and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1958

Location: 300 South 200 East, Pleasant Grove, Utah

In 1853 because of Indian troubles, Brigham Young instructed the people to build forts for protection. A two foot six inch rock wall from three to five feet high, four city blocks square, was built here.

Private homes faced the center of the Fort. In the center four blocks were situated the barns and a community corral. The culinary water was flumed in.

This monument stands at the southeast corner of the Fort. The other corners are also marked.

PROVO, UTAH

Dan Jones, Welch Missionary SUP #58 pic#297

Sponsor: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1993

Location: Missionary Training Center, 2005 N 900 E
Provo, UT 84604

A painting by artist Clark Kelley Price entitled: "Dan Jones Awakens Wales," was donated by the Sons of Utah Pioneers and is on display at the Missionary Training Center in Provo. Captain Dan Jones is pictured preaching the gospel to people in a south Wales village in the early 1850s. Jones was instrumental in the conversion and emigration of several thousand Welsh Saints.

Old Tabernacle Lintel Stone SUP #18 pic#298

Sponsor: George A. Smith & Brigham Young Chapters, 1954, refurbished and re-dedicated

Location: 1988 Sowiette Park (North Park) about 600 North on 500 West, in front of Pioneer Museum

This sandstone lintel capped the front entrance of the Old Provo meeting house (Old Tabernacle), once a landmark of the tabernacle block.

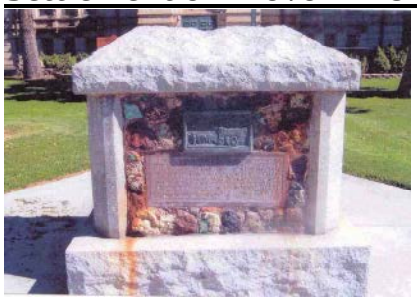
The building was dedicated by Apostle John Taylor August 24, 1867 at services conducted by President Brigham Young.

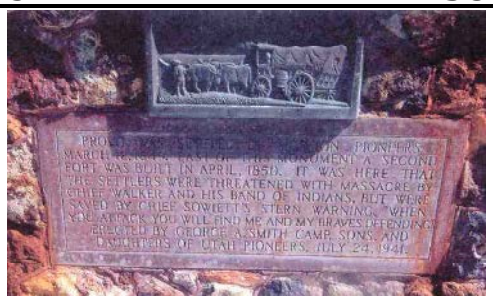
It was dismantled in 1914-19 by George Albert Clark and Sons. The Clark Family donated it to the Sons and Daughters of Utah Pioneers of Provo for preservation.

Stone placed here July 24, 1954

Note: After the new Tabernacle was built in 1898, this meetinghouse continued to be used until 1918. This stone was then placed in Sowiette Park on July 24, 1954 and subsequently removed to be re-installed later on the temple lot of the new Provo City Temple currently under construction upon its completion.

Settlement of Provo in 1849 SUP #208 pic#299





Sponsor: George A. Smith (Camp) Chapter SUP and Daughters of Utah Pioneers, July 24, 1941

Location: Sowiette Park (North Park) approximately 600 N. on 500 W., Provo, Utah

Provo was settled by Mormon Pioneers March 12, 1849. East of this monument a second fort was built in April, 1850. It was here that the settlers were threatened with massacre by Chief Walker and his band of Indians, but were saved by Chief Sowiett's stern warning, "When you attack you will find me and my braves defending!"

Escalante Trail UPTLA #1 pic#300

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association 1931

Location: 100 South Main, Provo Courthouse Grounds, Provo, Utah

There are two plaques on this monument:

ESCALANTE TRAIL
Fray Francisco Silvestre Velez De Escalante and Fray Francisco Atanasio Dominguez, two Catholic Priests of the Franciscan Order accompanied by their attendants

Don Juan Pedro Cisneros	Lucrecio Muniz
Don Dernardo Miera Y Pacheco	Andres Muniz
Don Joaquin Lain	Juan De Agulia
Lorenzo Olivares	Simon Lucero

Encamped near here September 24, and 25, 1776, to open a wider field for mission work among the Indians. They were seeking an overland route from Santa Fe New Mexico to Monterey California.

These Priests were the first white men to enter what is now the State of Utah and the first to give us a written record of the geography of the country and the character of its people.

THIS STONE
Contributed to Provo City by the children of the Provo City Schools September 25, 1931

George A. Smith Provo Pioneer Village - Living in the Frontier 1849 to 1872 In Utah County SUP #167 pic#376

Sponsor: Brigham Young Chapter, 2011

Location: The Village is located at 500 West and 600 North, Provo, Utah (Provo North Park).

Pioneer Village is an authentic representation of life in Provo before the arrival of the Utah Southern Railroad in 1873. Most of the buildings and artifacts in the Village have come from the surrounding area. The historic structures depict various businesses, public meeting places, homes and outbuildings for animal care.

The existence of this Village is due to the foresight of the George A, Smith Chapter of the Sons of Utah Pioneers, a group of dedicated men who realized the need for preserving the heritage of this area. In 1931, David Loveless donated the John Turner cabin, several outbuildings, and his large collection of artifacts to the local Sons of Utah Pioneers. The city

of Provo provided the land on which the Village stands. Since the beginning, the Sons of Utah Pioneers have expanded and improved the Village by adding buildings and artifacts and by repairing and preserving the original donations.

In 2006, the George A. Smith Chapter merged with the Brigham Young Chapter of the Sons of Utah Pioneers, which took over as the official sponsor of the Village. Many visionary men have contributed time and money to the project. Hopefully, all who visit here will appreciate the faith, dedication, and determination of the pioneers who settled Provo and will desire to contribute to its preservation.

Note: This Village represents early Provo, a frontier community existing mostly in isolation. The pioneers' very survival depended on their own skills and the support of their neighbors and friends. What they ate, they grew; what they wore, they made; and what they needed, they manufactured or they did without. Things were used and reused; little was discarded or thrown away.

The south part of the Village represents the residential community; their homes, garden, orchard, granary, corncrib, corral and loafing shed. The northeast part of the Village has the commercial enterprises including the blacksmith shop, cooper shop, wood shop, ox shoeing stock, store and grain mill (represented by the mill stones resting against the store). The northwest section of the Village has the school and town square.

A self Guided Tour for the village is available in the picture list, see picture 376m.

The Residential Section of the Village SUP #167 pic#376

The residential section consists of: Turner Cabin and the Blacksmith Shop; Haws Home, Well, and Garden; Handcart and Granary; and Postal Wagon and Loafing Shed.

Location: 500 West and 600 North, Provo, Utah (Provo North Park).

Utah

The Commercial Section of the Village SUP #167 pic#376

The commercial section consists of: the Blacksmith Shop; the Doctor's Carriage; the Ox Shoeing Stock; the Wagon and Woodshop; and the George A. Smith Mercantile Store, (General Store and Post Office).

Location: 500 West and 600 North, Provo, Utah (Provo North Park).

Utah

Town Square and School SUP #167 pic#376

An 1870s storage shed was turned into a School in 1884. Notice the Deseret Alphabet on the wall.

Location: 500 West and 600 North, Provo, Utah (Provo North Park).

Utah Lake Fishing Industry SUP #149 Pic#388

Sponsor: Squaw Peak Chapter 2012

Location: Pioneer Village, 500 West 600 North Provo, UT

The early Utah Lake fishing industry supported the beginnings of pioneer communities by providing a source of food to sustain life and income. The buildings here in this pioneer village are examples of life in those times.

Fish available in Utah Lake lured settlers to Utah Valley and inhabitants of the early settlements surrounding the lake benefited from the fishing resources of the lake. Utah Lake supplies an important food supply for the native inhabitants. The Native Americans traded dried fish to early Spanish explorers and to the pioneers during the early years of settlement after 1847.

Those early years saw the devastation of crops by Rocky Mountain Locusts or crickets with the worst plague occurring in 1855-56. This resulted in serious food shortages. The fish of Utah Lake then became crucial to the survival of the new settlers and fishing activity increased until the hungry were fed. During the Utah War in 1858 the fish resources in Utah Lake helped to feed the pioneers moving into Utah Valley from the North. The Squaw Peak

Utah

Chapter of the Sons of Utah Pioneers is pleased to provide this recognition for the importance of the Utah Lake Fishing industry to the early pioneers.

SPANISH FORK, UTAH

Pioneer Cemetery SUP #r-1 no pic

Sponsor: Palmyra Chapter and Daughters of Utah Pioneers, 1991

Location: <<Monument is retired>> It was at Spanish Fork Canyon Road at 1400 East, turning south (on the east bench above the river bottoms)

Honors 49 people buried from 1851 to 1866 in the first pioneer cemetery and first cemetery in Spanish Fork.

<<plaque missing>>

SPRINGVILLE, UTAH

The Pioneer Mother by Cyrus E. Dallin

UPTLA no number SUP #209 pic#302

Sponsors: DUP and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1932

Location: 50 South Main St. City Center

The monument has a DUP/UPTLA plaque and an inscription on the monument.

DUP/UPTLA plaque:
In honor of the noble women who braved the wilderness

Utah

Monument inscription:
MEMORIAL TO THE PIONEER MOTHERS OF SPRINGVILLE

Note: This was a co-sponsored UPTLA plaque with no UPTLA number assigned. SUP site number 209 has been assigned to this monument.

Wasatch County
WALLSBURG, UTAH
Fort Wallsburg **no # no pic**

Sponsor: The Mountain Valley Chapter, 2003

Twenty families occupied the fort when it was completed in 1865. It was used until the Indian Peace Treaty in 1867.

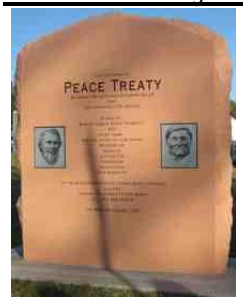
Wallsburg Fort **UPTLA #66 pic#304**

Sponsors: Wallsburg Ward Aaronic Priesthood and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1936

Location: 100 South Main, Wallsburg, Utah

This monument stands 62 feet south, 2 feet east of the center of the fort built in 1862 by William M Wall and the Pioneers of Wallsburg. 20 families lived in the fort, which was 400 feet square. This valley, known to the Indians as Little Warm Valley, was later called Round Valley and finally Wallsburg, honoring its founder.

HEBER CITY, UTAH
Peace Treaty – Blackhawk War SUP #146 pic#305



Sponsor: The Mountain Valley Chapter SUP, 2008

Location: 300 North 200 East, Heber, Utah

During the Blackhawk War the Mormon settlers and the Utes struggled to feed their people. Mormon livestock displaced wild game the Indians depended upon, forcing them to prey upon Mormon livestock.

In the spring of 1867, a hungry Ute was captured butchering a cow in the Heber Valley. Bishop Murdock told him he would be released if he would carry a personal message to Chief Tabby (Tabiona) requesting an end to the long and needless war. A government Indian agent tried to meet with Tabby to talk peace, however the Chief said he would talk only with "Old Murdock!"

On August 19th Chief Tabby and several hundred of his people entered the town of Heber City. They went directly to Joseph's home where they camped in his yard and pasture. The following day Joseph's wives and the townspeople prepared a feast on this lot (where this monument is located) owned by John Carroll and a pit was dug to roast enough cattle to feed everyone. Each woman had been asked to bake a dozen loaves of bread and rows of tables were loaded with corn and whatever they could find to feed their guests.

After a day of feasting and talking, Joseph, Chief Tabby, and his Sub-Chiefs went across the street to an upstairs room in Joseph's home where a peace pipe was smoked and a treaty of friendship was signed.

This treaty ended the fighting between the settlers in Heber Valley and the Northern Utes. Joseph and Tabby served their people well. They honored their vows to maintain peace and remained friends for life.

Utah

Washington County
RURAL LOCATIONS
Hornet Hill Monument **SUP #158 pic#374**

Sponsor: Cedar City Chapter, Spencer Jones, and Alva Matheson, 2010

Location: Hornet Hill on Kanarrah Mountain 25 miles east of Cedar City. From Cedar City, Hwy 14 eastbound for 4.9 miles, right turn on country road to cross bridge onto Scenic Byway at "Milts Stage Stop" (right hand Canyon Road). Continue south across Cedar Mountain to the Kolob/Del Webb High Adventure Boy Scout Camp road sign. Left at this point to top of Hornet Hill. Monument is on West side near the crest of the hill. Total distance from Cedar City is approximately 24.5 miles. More detailed directions to get there from both St. George and Cedar City with maps can be obtained from the SUP Library in Salt Lake City.
GPS: N37 29 22.56, W113 01 10.02 Elevation 9,259 feet

There are two plaques on this monument.

Top plaque:
Captain Maurice Francis Graham
Pilot, Patriot, Pioneer

The disappearance of a Western Air Services Boeing 95 mail plane during an intense snow storm thrust Cedar City, Utah into the sharp focus of world attention. It was not because such incidents were uncommon, for air crashes were quite common in early aviation. But the pilot of this airplane was a very uncommon person – internationally renowned for his courage and flying ability.

Captain Maurice (Maury) Francis Graham was a hero of WWI, credited with saving the lives of hundreds of American Servicemen of the “Lost Battalion” when their unit was overrun by

German ground forces in a dense fog. He was a recipient of both the Distinguished Flying Cross (DFC) and the French Legion of Honor (LOH), and Maury was considered by many to be the world's foremost weather-capable pilot. He pioneered a viable airmail route from Los Angeles to Salt Lake City for Western Air Services, of which he was also a co-founder; he was at home in the air and on the mail route.

Maury Graham departed from Los Angeles on January 10, 1930 with a scheduled refueling stop at Las Vegas, NV. Finding he was pacing a fast-moving snow storm Maury elected to continue ahead of the storm to deliver the mail on time. Smoke pots and flares were lighted and waiting at Cedar City but his intended landing was thwarted by heavy snow. Maury was last reported over the Cedar City airport flying to the northwest. He was never heard from again."

The search of Maury eventually involved resources of the US Postal Service, air lines, Iron County residents and the entire Army Air Corps., the largest and longest aerial search in history … all to no avail. It was not until the late spring that the mail plane was eventually discovered by Parowan residents Elburn Orton and Ward Mortensen, 2 miles east of Hornet Hill on Kanarra Mountain.

In an extraordinary feat of airmanship Maury Graham had managed to land safely in the dark of night, in a howling snow storm, on top of a 9,500 ft mountain, in the dead of winter, and with no beacon or visual reference to guide him! Maury had only a Turn & Bank indicator, Airspeed indicator, Altimeter and a Compass in the airplane; no radio, no attitude gyro and no means of communication.

The mail bin was found to be sealed and there was fuel in the wing tanks, the engine and airframe were both intact and returned to service. Messages left for rescuers indicated Maury was proceeding eastward. Some 500 Iron County residents searched for weeks for the missing mail pilot, with ample rewards to encourage them in their quest. His remains were eventually discovered in late July by his friends and wingmen in "Spanish Hollow," Crystal Creek Canyon. The securities mail bag was in his arms. He had given his life to see the mail go through.

Maury Graham's last log entry was … "January 11, 1930. Arrived 2.35 AM. No destination."

Front plaque:
Captain
Maurice F. Graham
Pilot ● Patriot ● Pioneer
January
1930

Utah

Snowfield Monument "Franciscan Fathers" SUP #159 pic#381

Sponsor: BSA Eagle Scout project - Brandon Colvin - Kolob Canyon LDS Ward, Old Spanish Trail Association, Washington County Historical Society, Fort Harmony Historical Society, Alva Matheson and SUP Cedar City Chapter, 2010

Location: Exit #33 North/South I-15 to the east frontage road, 100 yards from the crossover, signed as "Snowfield" exit.
GPS: N37 24 18.09, W113 14 14.59

October 13, 1776: "we set out southward from the small river and campsite of Nuestra Señora del Pilar ("Our Lady of the Pillar") – Kolob Canyon of Zion Canyon National Park)…" and "We traveled a league and a half to the south, descended to the little Río del Pilar (Ash Creek) which here has a leafy cottonwood grove, crossed it, now leaving the valley of the Señor San José and entered a stony cut in form of a pass between two high sierra…" "We continued without a guide, and having traveled with great difficulty over the many stones for a league to the south, we descended a second time to the Río del Pilar and halted on its bank in a pretty cottonwood grove, naming the place San Daniel – Today five leagues south."

Franciscan Fathers Atanasio Dominguez, Sylvestre Velez de Escalante and eight other members of a daring exploration party departed the Misión de Santa Fe, New Mexico on July 29, 1776, in an attempt to establish contact with the Franciscan mission at Monterey, California. Following previous expeditions into the Spanish borderlands they were able to cross the Colorado River near Grand Junction, Colorado, and entered the unexplored regions of the Great Basin near Spanish Fork, Utah. They then proceeded southward along the Wasatch Mountains expecting a westward flowing river that would eventually take them to the Pacific Ocean. Disappointed and facing the reality of winter snows they "cast lots" at a point near Cedar City, Utah, on October 11, 1776, and elected to return to Santa Fe by a southern route. Their encampment here at "San Daniel" represents the first recorded entry of

non-native people into Washington County, Utah. The Fathers arrived back at the Santa Fe Mission on January 2, 1777, having traveled over 1800 miles and recording one of the greatest explorations in American history. Their observations and maps were instrumental in the opening of the American Southwest to further exploration and commercial use of the National Historic Old Spanish Trail.

HAMBLIN, UTAH

Hamblin Cemetery **SUP #95 pic#306**

Sponsor: Cotton Mission Chapter, 2000

Location: From St. George, take Highway 18 toward Enterprise, and turn right onto the road to Pinto. Watch for signs pointing to the road to Hamblin. The marker is about 5 mi. on the road leading to Pinto.
GPS: N37 32 10.72, W113 36 27.72 Elevation 5832 feet

This honors the early settlers of the pioneer settlement of Hamblin. Names of the early settlers are included on the monument.

HARRISBURG, UTAH

Monument to Harrisburg Pioneers SUP #57 pic#307

Sponsor: Daughters of Utah Pioneers and Cotton Mission Chapter SUP 1993

Location: Along Quail Creek, 3 miles south of Leeds and 12 miles Northeast of St. George.

This monument contains an SUP plaque and a DUP plaque.

SUP plaque:
HARRISBURG RESIDENTS

Named here are the Heads of the Families who settled in Harrisburg between 1859 and 1928:

1859
Moses Harris

1860
James Lewis Hosea Stout

1862

William Leany	Dr. Priddy Meeks	John Brimhall
Orson Adams	Elijah K. Fuller	Samuel Hamilton
William Robb	Rufus Allen	Allen J. Stout
Mosiah L. Hancock		Alfred J. Randall

1863

Willard G. McMullen	Samuel Gould	John Newton
David Ellsworth	John McCleve	Allen Taylor
	William Taylor	

Utah

1865

Henry E. Harrington	Milton Daily	Wilson Daily
Thomas Adair	Willbur Earl	William Stirling
AL Carpenter	Jerome Asa	
Robert Richardson	Frank Owens	

Drawing caption: “Typical Harrisburg residents””

DUP plaque #465:
Harrisburg

The town of Harrisburg was founded by Moses Harris in 1859. By 1868, twenty-five families had made their homes in this little valley along Quail Creek, located three miles south of Leeds and twelve miles northeast of St. George. The town thrived almost fifty years and included some thirty homes surrounded by vineyards and orchards. Cane for sorghum and molasses was raised by bringing water from Quail Creek. Wagon freighters, plodding from Salt Lake to St. George made Harrisburg a favorite stopping place.

When spring water diminished, or the once rushing water was diverted to other communities, many of the families were unable to continue farming and moved to other locations. They left behind a newly built dam along with the orchards and vineyards. Water, or the lack of it, spelled the fate of this community. Harrisburg also suffered much destruction by grasshoppers in 1869.

The ruins of Harrisburg show evidence of homes, including two stone houses without roofs, and a little cemetery surrounded by a wrought iron fence. By 1928 there were only two families still living in the once thriving town of Harrisburg.

Utah

Harrisburg Historic Pioneer Cemetery SUP #164 pic #382

Sponsor: Cotton Mission Chapter, 2011

Location: Between lot #8 and lot #9
GPS: N37 12 21.17, W113 23 20.69

Honoring early Harrisburg Pioneers and their infants and children

Surname	Given Name	Middle/Maiden	Birth	Death
Cox	Willard	Glover	13 Feb 1887	7 Aug 1887
Daily	Sarah Jane	Wilson	21 Dec 1830	22 Oct 1873
Earl	Eliza		1 May 1864	(Died as Child)
Earl	Wilbur	Joseph	29 Mar 1817	6 Aug 1874
Fuller	Anne Belle	Campkin	12 Aug 1841	11 Sep 1878
Fuller	Elizabeth	Vaughn	3 Oct 1845	7 Jan 1865
Fuller	Elizabeth	Vaughn	4 Jan 1865	4 Jan 1865
Fuller	Orrin	Eugene	8 May 1872	8 May 1872
Goddard	Mary Ann	Pace	20 Oct 1835	1915
Goddard	William	Pettibone	10 Jan 1827	1903
Hamilton	Abel		28 Jan 1974	11 Oct 1874
Harris	Bernice		4 Aug 1897	11 Feb 1898
Jolley	John	Bryant	1 Feb 1868	8 Feb 1868
Jolley	Mary Ann	Harris	25 Feb 1851	10 Feb 1868
Leany	David		29 Dec 1877	10 Jun 1879
Leany	Edwin		22 Apr 1876	28 Apr 1876
Leany	Elizabeth	Scearce	4 Jan 1822	9 Jun 1908
Leany	Ellen		19 Dec 1878	21 Aug 1879
Leany	Elmer		9 Dec 1906	14 Dec 1906
Leany	Mary		19 Dec 1859	22 Jan 1915
Leany	Mary	Elizabeth	3 Nov 1869	3 Nov 1869

Leany	Thomas	Jefferson	4 Jul 1865	11 Dec 1896
Leany	William	Condie	19 Dec 1876	22 Mar 1877
Leany	William		19 Dec 1815	29 Dec 1891
McCleve	John	Taylor	27 Mar 1845	5 Jun 1867
McMullin	Martha	Richards	2 Oct 1814	11 Jun 1867
McMullin	Mary Ann	Holmes	2 Jul 1836	12 Dec 1895
McMullin	Willard	Glover	21 Feb 1823	17 Oct 1884
Meeks	Charles	Mason	31 Mar 1872	25 Oct 1873
Meeks	John	Priddy	29 Sep 1863	11 Oct 1863
Mulford	Furman		27 Jul 1812	23 Jan 1865
Newton	Ann	Jacques	16 Nov 1813	1 Nov 1892
Newton	Elizabeth	Ann	12 May 1860	30 Mar 1866
Newton	John		1 May 1815	16 Jun 1864
Robb	(Baby Boy)		26 Apr 1873	26 Apr 1873
Robb	Albert		18 Sep 1866	21 Apr 1868
Robb	Susannah	Drummond	13 Nov 1837	26 Apr 1873
Robb	Susannah		4 Jan 1864	Oct 1864

Note: After more than two year's research in co-ordination with the Harrisburg Estates Homeowners Association (owners of this cemetery), this plaque was erected honoring early Harrisburg Pioneers and their infants and children.

HEBRON, UTAH

Hebron Cemetery **SUP #217 pic#308**

Sponsor: Cotton Mission Chapter 1989

Location: Take the road from Enterprise west 5.7 miles toward the Nevada border, on Hwy 120 (also known as Hwy 219), then turn right at Shoal Creek Road and follow the signs to the cemetery.
GPS: N37 35 25.38, W113 49 31.44

Honoring the early settlers of Hebron.

HURRICANE, UTAH
Gould's Sheep Shearing Mill SUP #124 pic#309

Sponsor: Hurricane Valley Chapter, 2004

Location: 6.4 miles from Hurricane – 3.2 mi. paved on Hwy. 59, 3.2 mi. on dirt road to the right

At this location there was a large sheep-shearing operation in early days.

Utah

Look-Out Point SUP #220 pic#310

HURRICANE VALLEY HISTORIC ROCK FORT AND CORRAL

With the settlement of Toquerville in 1858 by the first six families and others soon to join them, they soon realized that the pressures on the available irrigated farmland could not support the increasing population. Survival would depend on grazing and ranching the surrounding country. Cooperative herds were formed. The Hurricane Bench area, just seven miles to the south, seemed well suited for their needs.

These first structures were built in the Hurricane Valley approximately forty years before families settled here. They were built by Toquerville cattlemen in the 1860's to protect their livestock from Indian depredations and wild animals. Cattle were held overnight in the rock corral. They had a guard at night and herders in the daytime.

The fort was built on this high knoll, with visual access to the total landscape and within sight of Toquerville. Made of volcanic rock, the fort measured 20 ft. by 20 ft. The rock corral encompassed about ½ acre. Wood and brush were stored nearby and were to be ignited in the event of trouble. Upon seeing the signal of smoke and flames, armed horsemen from Toquerville could be here within half an hour.

In the mid-1860's, two Indian incidents erupted not far from here and five settlers were killed. One incident occurred near Pipe Springs where two men were brutally killed, and the other near Colorado City where three were killed. After finding the bodies, a militia from St. George and surrounding towns acted on circumstantial evidence and killed seven or more Paiute Indians who lived in the area. Skirmishes continued the following years with more conflict from Indian bands. Navajo raids on livestock in the general area continued until about 1880. Only once was a warning signal made from this fort, and it was due to the youthful guard's curiosity rather than Indian hostilities. Richard Hughes, an early Toquerville resident, wrote this about the prank:

"Tommy Willis was a mischievous youngster, and one night he set fire to the brush and wood. Of course every man who could see the fire saddled his horse and rode for all he was worth to fight the Indians and save the cattle. I can see Brother Bishop Willis now, when he found out it was a prank of his son Tom's, and can hear him say, "Thomas, I am ashamed of you."

Young Tom learned two things: one, cattlemen could indeed get over from Toquerville in a hurry; and two, false alarms didn't amuse them.

Atop the rock wall is the fort, as well as a mini picnic area.

Sponsor: Hurricane Valley Chapter, 2002

Location: 850 North 100 West (north end of town)

Hurricane Valley Historic Rock Fort and Corral

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The site for this restoration project was donated to the City of Hurricane by Lane Blackmore, who also made his heavy equipment available as needed.

The restoration work on the Historic Rock Fort and Corral was carried out by the Hurricane Valley Chapter of the Sons of Utah Pioneers.

Roland Hall served as project supervisor. Numerous volunteers included S.U.P. Chapter members, Boy Scouts of America, Cross Creek Manor Boys, Americorps workers, and others who contributed many hours of labor in the construction of the rock retaining walls, the restoration of the Fort, and the development of the mini-park on top.

This Plaque was sponsored by the Hurricane Valley Heritage Park and Museum Foundation. Installed April, 2002.

Hurricane Canal Trailhead Monuments

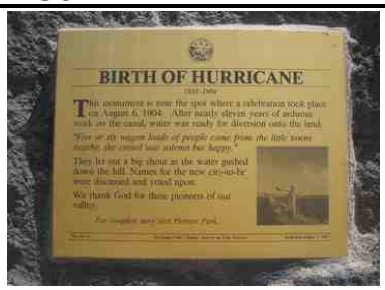
Sponsor: Hurricane Valley Chapter, 1987 & 2001

Location: 200 East 100 North
GPS: N37 10 41.65, W113 17 03.47

At this location there are four markers mounted on large rocks, other artifacts, and a bowery with seating for an audience. These monuments mark the spot where water first flowed into Hurricane Valley from the Rio Virgin River. The canal was literally etched into the mountainside stretching hundreds of feet above the canyon floor, passing through ten tunnels of solid rock and over five trestled flumes. With hand tools and dynamite, the 12-mile channel took twelve long years to build. The four plaques are titled as follows: Birth of Hurricane, Builders of Historic Hurricane Canal, Historic Hurricane Canal and Historic Hurricane Canal Trail.

Utah

Birth of Hurricane 1893-1904 SUP #15 pic#311



This monument is near the spot where a celebration took place on August 6, 1904. After nearly eleven years of arduous work on the canal, water was ready for diversion onto the land.

“Five or six wagon loads of people came from the little towns nearby, the crowd was solemn but happy.”

They let out a big shout as the water gushed down the hill. Names for the new city-to-be were discussed and voted upon.

We thank God for these pioneers of our valley.

For complete story visit Pioneer Park.

Builders of the Historic Hurricane Canal 1893-1905

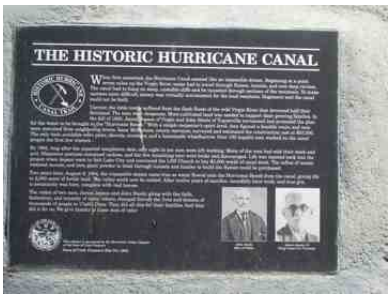
SUP #100 pic#312

Franklin T. Ashton	Hyrum Duffin	William D. Jackson	Joseph C. Stapley
David T. Ballard	Isaiah N. Duffin	James H. Jennings	John Steele
Edward Ballard	Will Duffin	Anthony Jepson	Morris L. Stock
Ep Ballard	Joe Farnes	James Jepson, Jr.	Lorenzo J. Stock
James M. Ballard, Sr.	Joe Forsythe	Jesse Jepson	Verin F. Stock
James M. Ballard, Jr.	William B. Forsythe	Alfred Jones	David F. Stout
John H. Ballard	George A. Gibson	George Jones	Hosea Stout
Thaddius Ballard	Brother Gyser	August Kuhn	Alfred “Top” Stout
J. Franklin Beatty	Alfred L. Hall	John F. Langston	Frank Stratton
LeRoy Beebe	Arthur Hall	Edwin R. Lamb	James A. Stratton, Sr.

Utah

Jesse Bliss	John T. Hall	Elisha Lee	James A. Stratton, Jr.
Ira E. Bradshaw	Merrill Hall	Erastus Lee	Powell Stratton
Ira H. Bradshaw	Levi M. Harmon	Jess Lemmon	Robert B. Stratton
Howard Bringhurst	Hyrum Hastings	Thomas Maloney	William Stratton
William A. Bringhurst	John Hastings	Isaac McFarland	John R. Terry
Ben Campbell	Joseph Hastings	Frank MacMertre	Isaiah Willis
George Campbell, Sr.	Isaiah Higbee	Matthew McMurtie	Joshua F. Willis
George Campbell, Jr.	Richard Higbee	Byron S. Millet	Morris Wilson, Sr.
Joseph Campbell	Atkin Hinton	Joseph Millet	Morris Wilson, Jr.
Henry Cornelius	Bernard Hinton	Heber Naegle	Will Wilson
John Crawford	John N. Hinton	Joseph R. Naegle	John Wood, Sr.
Louis Crawford	Maurice Hinton	Richard Parker	John Wood, Jr.
Samuel Crawford	David Hirschi	Frank Petty, Sr.	Nenial Wood
William R. Crawford	Joe Hirschi	Thomas Reeve	Amos Workman
Clarence Cripps	Edward Huber	Frank Russell	Andrew Workman
Edward “Ted” Cripps	Jody Huber	Will Russell	Charles A. Workman
Ernest Cripps	Edward Humphries	John Sanders	Joseph N. Workman
Eugene Cripps	John Humphries	L.J. Slack	W. Manti Workman
Alonzo Dalton	Frank Isom	Martin Slack	Nephi J. Workman
Brigham Dalton	George H. Isom	Lorenzo Spendlove	Ernest Wright
Ira DeMille	John W. Isom	Walter Spendlove	Joseph Wright
Melbourne DeMille	Samuel Isom	John Wm. Spendlove	Richard Wright
Oliver DeMille II	Thomas Isom	Ambrose Stanworth	Marcellus “Sel” Wright
Oscar DeMille	William Isom	Emanuel Stanworth	Alma “Tam” Wirght
Ozro DeMille	Franklin D. Jackson	James N. Stanworth	Howard Wright

The Historic Hurricane Canal SUP #100A Pic#313



When first conceived, the Hurricane Canal seemed like an impossible dream. Beginning at a point seven miles up the Virgin River, water had to travel through flumes, tunnels, and over deep ravines. The canal had to hang on steep, unstable cliffs and be tunneled through sections of the mountain. To make matters more difficult, money was virtually non-existent for the local residents. Engineers said the canal could not be built.

Upriver, the little towns suffered from the flash floods of the wild Virgin River that devoured half their farmland. The men were desperate. More cultivated land was needed to support their growing families. In the fall of 1893, James Jepson of Virgin and John Steele of

Toquerville envisioned and promoted the plan for the water to be brought to the "Hurricane Bench." With a simple carpenter's spirit level, they figured a feasible route, and men were recruited from neighboring towns. Isaac McFarlane, county surveyor, surveyed and estimated the construction cost at $53,000. The only tools available were picks, shovels, crowbars, and a homemade wheelbarrow. Over 100 hopeful men worked on the canal project the first few winters.

By 1902, long after the expected completion date, only eight to ten men were left working. Many of the men had sold their stock and quit. Expensive portions remained undone, and the few remaining men were broke and discouraged. Life was injected back into the project when Jepson went to Salt Lake City and convinced the LDS Church to buy $5,000 worth of canal stock. The influx of money restored morale; and now, giant powder to blast through tunnels and lumber to build the flumes could be purchased.

Two years later, August 6, 1904, the impossible dream came true as water flowed onto the Hurricane Bench from the canal, giving life to 2,000 acres of fertile land. The valley could now be settled. After twelve years of sacrifice, incredibly hard work, and true grit, a community was born, complete with real heroes.

The vision of two men James Jepson and John Steele, along with the faith, dedication, and tenacity of many others, changed forever the lives and dreams of thousands of people in Utah's Dixie. They did all this for their families. And they did it for us. We give thanks to these men of valor.

Left picture caption: "John Steele Man of Vision"
Right picture caption: "James Jepson, Jr. First Canal Co. President"

Trailhead and Pavilion **SUP #221 pic#314 & 315**

Southern Exploring Company 1849 Parley P. Pratt Southern Utah Expedition SUP #134 pic#316

Sponsor: Hurricane Valley Chapter, 2007

Location: Located at the extreme north end of Main Street, Hurricane, overlooking the confluence of Ash and LaVerkin Creeks with the Virgin River and is a companion monument to a similar structure on the opposite side of the gorge in LaVerkin.

The confluence of the Ash and LaVerkin Creeks with the Virgin River is important in the history of this region. Footsteps long forgotten have passed through this region. Some have been remembered but most have faded with time. Roaming bands of Indians, Spanish explorers, trappers and finally settlers came. Regrettably, we know little of this history before the mid 1800's when a Mormon exploring party came through in 1849. They had been sent south by Brigham Young to find locations with the right combinations of water, soil, timber, grazing, and climate for possible settlements.

In November 1849, Brigham Young commissioned Parley P. Pratt to assemble an exploring party of 50 men with necessary wagons and provisions to explore the southern region. Called the Southern Exploring Company, its instructions were to explore south to the rim of the Great Basin, over the rim to the Virgin River country, go no farther than Las Vegas Springs and return by spring.

The party left Salt Lake November 23, 1849. They would travel 716 miles before returning. The trip was more arduous than they imagined, the snow deeper, the temperatures colder (as low as 30 below Zero), and the terrain more rugged. To get through the Tusher Mountains, oxen had to be pulled up with ropes so they could pull up the wagons. The party camped at Heaps Spring (Parowan) on Christmas Eve. Here the party was divided. Thirty men and the wagons remained, while the other 20 men accompanied Parley on horseback to explore farther south. The men struggled down Ash Creek and camped below this monument on the broad floodplain of the confluence on the night of December 30, 1849. Learning from Chief Toquer's Indians that shortly below the confluence, the river enters a narrow, precipitous gorge, they crossed the river near the confluence and climbed the bluff onto the site of present day Hurricane. They then turned west and proceeded to the mouth of the Santa Clara River, passing through the future St. George region on New Years Day 1850. From there they followed the Santa Clara upstream past present day Gunlock and then on to Mountain Meadows, rejoining the rest of the Party in Parowan on January 7.

The return trip was even more perilous. They bogged down in the marshes west of Beaver, battled heavy snows and a continuous frigid wind. Near present day Fillmore some of the men, too exhausted to continue, were left behind. Their food supply dwindling and nearly snow blind, Pratt and Chauncey West went on alone the last 50 miles to Provo arriving Jan 28th. Within an hour or two a rescue party loaded with provisions headed south but it wasn't until March 28th that the last of the expedition rolled back into Salt Lake.

Parley reported to the legislature at least twenty six desirable locations for settlement from Payson to Santa Clara. He was less than enthusiastic about the "dreary" Virgin River country, calling it "a wide expanse of chaotic matter…a country in ruins."

Many of the Exploring Company were later called to settle the Iron and Cotton Missions. We owe a great debt to these and others who settled these harsh lands, wrestled from the earth a meager existence, and forged out a place for us amidst the stark beauty of these mountains.

Parley P. Pratt,
President

David Fullmer,
Counselor

William W. Phelps,
Counselor/Engineer

John Brown,
Company Captain

Robert Campbell.
Clerk

First Ten
Isaac Haight, Captain
Parley P. Pratt
William Wadsworth
Rufus Allen
Chauncey West
Dan Jones
Hial K. Gay
George B. Matson
Samuel Could
William B. Vance

Second Ten
Joseph Matthews, Captain
John Brown
Nathan Tanner
Sterling G. Driggs
Homer Duncan
William Matthews
John D. Holladay
Schuyler Jennings
John J. Bankhead
Robert M. Smith

Third Ten
Joseph, Horne, Captain
Alexander Wright
David Fullmer
William Brown
George Nebeker
Benjamin F. Stewart
James Farrer
Henry Heath
Seth B. Tanner
Alexander Lemon

Forth (sic) Ten
Ephraim Green, Captain
William W. Phelps
Charles Hopkins
William S. Willis
Andrew Blodgett
William Henrie
Peter Dustin
Thomas E. Ricks
Robert Campbell
Isaac Brown

Fifth Ten
Josiah Arnold, Captain
Christopher Williams
Stephen Taylor
Dimick B. Huntington
John C. Armstrong
Isaac R. Hatch
Jonathan Packer

Joined Company in Sanpete
Gardner G. Potter
Madison D. Hambleton
Sylvester Hewlitt
John Lowry, Jr.
Edward Everett

Note: Also see LaVerkin for a similar monument there – SUP #135.

Utah

Isom's Corner **SUP #179 pic#400**

Sponsor: Hurricane Valley Chapter, 2013

Location: State and Main in Hurricane

The Thomas & Annie Isom Family

The Thomas and Annie Isom family came to Hurricane following the completion of the Hurricane Canal, which allowed the Hurricane Valley to become a reality. The northwest corner of State and Main (across the Street) is historically known as Isom's Corner. The first home was built on this lot. It was a two-room house with a rock-lined cellar. (Annie and daughter, Regina pictured, ca 1910). It was built for Thomas and Annie Isom in the spring of 1906 by Annie's brother, Thomas Maurice Hinton. Because of Thomas Isom's ill health, T. M. Hinton and his family occupied the house until December 6, 1906, when Thomas and Annie (pictured) moved in with six of their eventual ten children. The Thomas Isom Family became one of the original ten families to settle Hurricane.

They lived in the first house until 1911 when their brick home, "The Isom House", was completed on the same corner. It eventually became the Isom Hotel (pictured). The hotel served the community and southern Utah for over forty years until it was demolished in 1954. Many church and civic leaders and other travelers into the area stayed at the hotel.

The Isom family owned the south one half of the block where vegetable and flower gardens, grape vineyards, fruit orchard, a barn and granary existed. The fruits and vegetables were used to sustain the large Isom family and also served the many travelers who stayed at the hotel. The travelers ate family-style with the family. Their horses and other animals were also boarded on the property during their stay for a small daily fee. Tom and Annie helped establish the town's schools, church, city government and utility systems. The Isom House

was the first home in Hurricane to be plumbed and wired for water and electricity. Thomas became the first city marshal upon incorporation in 1912. Through their vision, hard work and sacrifice they were able to facilitate the desert to "blossom as the rose".

Left picture caption: "The First House Built in Hurricane Built in 1906 by T. M. Hinton for Thomas and Annie Isom"

Center picture caption: "Thomas and Annie Isom"

Right picture caption: "The Isom Hotel"

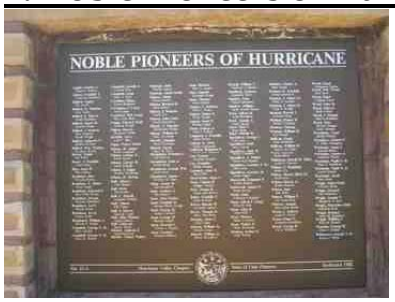
Hurricane Valley Heritage Park SUP #23 pic#317

Sponsor: Hurricane Valley Chapter, 1988

Location: 35 West State Street (Main and State)
GPS: N37 10 34.15, W113 17 19.44

This park is truly a "showplace" with its beautiful pond and waterfalls, artifacts depicting pioneer life, and its impressive 8-foot central monument topped with a sculpted pioneer family in "prayerful thankfulness." A plaque is on each of the four sides of the main monument honoring the pioneers of the area and the history of Hurricane, Utah. The four plaques are described as follows:

1. Noble Pioneers of Hurricane SUP #23-A pic#318



Angell, Charles A. Hinton, T. Maurice Spendlove, Lorenzo Jr.
Emma F Harltey Wilhelmina Walker Mattie Segler

Utah

Ashton, Franklin T.
Charlotte Matthews
Ballard, Angus
Ivie Wood
Ballard, D. Thatcher
Vera Tobler
Ballard, E. Harvey
Emma Bradshaw
Ballard, James M.
Susanna Draper
Ballard, J. Monroe
Mary Stratton
Maude Wright
Ballard, Lafayette N.
Mildred Pollock
Ballard, Wm. Thadeus
Elizabeth Wilson
Barber, Frank
Ida Webb
Beatty, J. Franklin
Chloe Fuller
Bliss, Jesse W.
Mae Gibson
Bradshaw, Ben
Drucilla Hartley
Bradshaw, E. Delon
Annie Angell
Bradshaw, Edward E.
Mary Ellen Owens
Bradshaw, Hyrum
Hortense Spendlove
Bradshaw, Ira E.
Marian Hinton
Bradshaw, Ira H.
Emma Webb
Bringhurst, William A.
Selinda D. Palmer
Campbell, George F. Sr.
Mary Sanders
Campbell, George F. Jr.
Alice M. Wilson
Campbell, Joseph A.
Lovenia Isom
Campbell, Louis
Mary A. Isom
Cornelius, Henry
Hinton, William N.
Mary Workman
Hirschi, Claudius
Anna Workman
Hirschi, David
Mary M. Petty
Humphries, Franklin L.
Ada Bell Lee
Humphries, John A.
Emma Bleak
Humphries, Joseph Wm.
Sarah Isom
Humphries, James
Dorothy M. Allen
Imlay, James W.
Ada Spendlove
Isom, Andrew J
Ada Ruesch
Isom, Alice Parker

Isom, Franklin H.
Hannah Maria Wright
Isom, George H.
Annie Crawford
Isom, George W.
Blanche Angell
Isom, Howard J.
Frances L. Russell
Isom, Leonard
Elizabeth Ballard
Isom, Richard
Mary E. Jepson
Isom, Samuel
Elizabeth Wright
Isom, Thomas
Annie Hinton
Jepson, J. Anthony
Alice L. Prince
Jepson, James Jr.
Grace Wright
Jepson, Jesse N.
Brenda Angell
Jones, George A.
Clara I. Wilson
Langston, J. Franklin
Annie Morris
Stanworth, Emanuel N.
Ursella Ballard
Stanworth, James
Susan Hirschi
Steele, John
Catherine Campbell
Stout, Alfred F (Top)
Dora M. Hall
Stout, John H.
Annie Hall
Stout, Marion
Mary Crawford
Stout, Walter H
Mary workman
Stratton, Arthur E.
Pearl Wilson
Stratton, Charles .
Kate Angell
Stratton, G. Franklin
Emma Spendlove
Stratton, J. Albert Sr.
Emily A. Gardner
Stratton J. Albert Jr.
Clara V. Wright
Stratton, Powell J.
Gretchen Stout
Stratton, Robert B.
Rosalie Cornelius
Stratton Thomas

Stratton, William H.
Eva Russell
Sullivan, Frank
Ellen McMullin
Sullivan, William D.
Annie Lyle Olsen
Webb, Ephriam
Emma Berry
Wilkinson, Harold H. (Md.)
Luella N. Fawcett
Wilson, G. Benjamin
Susan Cox
Wilson, Morris (Bob) Sr.
Sarah Isom
Wilson Morris Jr.
Minnie Stratton

Utah

Emma Bradshaw
Covington, I. Loren
Anna Eagar
Crawford, Wm. Louis
Mary Jane Bean
Cripps, Edward (Ted)
Adalene Wright
Dalton, Harvey
Margarett Gubler
DeMille, Ozro
Lillie C. Bliss
Eagar, Nancy Nutter

Gibson, W. Abner
Reeta Campbell
Gibson, George A.
Emily Wood
Gibson, George W.
Jessie Jennings
Gibson, J. Edgar
Wealthy Workman
Gibson, H. Melvin

Hall, Alfred L.
Julia Hansen
Hall, Alvin
Ann Pickett
Hall, C. Merrill
Annabell DeMille
Hall, Clinton
Ella Tobler
Hall, J Harvey
Hannah Crosby
Hall, John Thomas
Adelia Gifford
Hall, Layfayette
Bertha Wood
Hartley, Alpheus E.
Maud Haycock
Hartley, Naomi Walton

Hastings, John
Martha Jepson
Hastings, Sarah Smith

Hinton, Atkins

Larson, N. Alvin
Nellie Christensen
LeBaron, Benjamin F.
Sarah Jane Johnson
Lee, Erastus
Elizabeth Stratton
Lee, Franklin
Mable Morgan
Lemmon, Jesse N.
Myra Hall
MacFarland, Isaac C.

Petty, Charles B.
Maggie Cottam
Petty, Frank H.
Sarah Jane Brown
Reber, Franklin T.
Alice Wittwer
Reeve, Harold W.
Artimesia Jepson
Reeve, Thomas R.
Mary Jane Burke
Roundy, Jesse C.
Lillian Eagar
Ruesch, William Sr.
Marilla Draper
Ruesch, William Jr.
Mattie Woodbury
Russell, William T.
Charlotte A. Ballard
Sandberg, Chauncy
Josephine Snow
Sanders, John
Fannie Spendlove
Sanders, William
Sarah Amelia Wilson
Scow, Alfred M.
Annie Bradshaw
Scow, Joseph A.
Emily Wood
Scow, Olof J.
Rose Bleak
Slack, Martin Sr.

Spendlove, George I.
Lilly Petty

Wilson, Sam
Allie Elder
Wilson, William F.
Ivie Anna Stout
Wittwer, Joseph
Mary Ellen Stucki
Wood, J. Andrew
Laura E. Parker
Wood, Elmer F.
Josephine Spendlove
Wood, George H.
Iva O. Williams
Wood, Claud
Marguerite Dalton
Wood, Wm. Erwin
Elsie Stout
Wood, Ether
Augusta Carter
Wood, John Sr.

Wood John Jr.
Sarah Gibson
Wood J. Nenniel
Martha Bradshaw
Wood, Orin
Harriet Flanigan
Anna Jennings
Woodbury, Grant
Bertha Wheeler
Woodbury, Robert P.
C. Nellie Thompson
Workman, Amos J
Amanda Burke
Workman, Charles A.
Josephine Pickett
Workman, Nephi J. Sr.
Mary E. Spendlove
Workman, Nephi S. Jr.
Louise Ruesch
Workman, Jacob
Mary Reed
Wright, Alma (Tam)
Caroline Burke
Wright, Howard
Elsie Bradshaw
Wright, Joseph T.

Elzira Sanders
Hinton, Bernard B.
Isabel Hilton
Hinton, J Maurice
Cleesa Cox
Hinton, John Nock
Emma Spendlove
Spendlove, John
Mary Davies
Spendlove, John W.
Mattie Campbell
Spendlove, J. Walter
Nettie Ann Sanders
Spendlove, Lorenzo J. Sr.
Ellen Isom
Margarett A. Isom
Wright, Marcellus (Sell)
Elizabeth Isom
Wright, Richard
Annie M. Spendlove
Wright, William C.
Flora M. Russell
Worthen, George G.
Cloie L. Sanders
Wilkinson, Joseph T. Jr.
Annie J. Webb

2. Early Public Buildings SUP #23-B pic#319

Left picture caption: "Used as school, seminary, church, and Relief Society Building."
Center Picture caption: "Hurricane School – Elementary through High School. Built in 1917"
Right picture Caption: "L.D.S. Stake Center – built in 1937. These three buildings were originally built on this town square."

HERITAGE
By Owen Sanders
Some were weak in spirit
And had no faith to try;
Some were weak in body
And left the trail to die.

While those who trudged the dusty trails
And suffered grief and pain
Were destined, by their efforts,
To gain eternal fame.

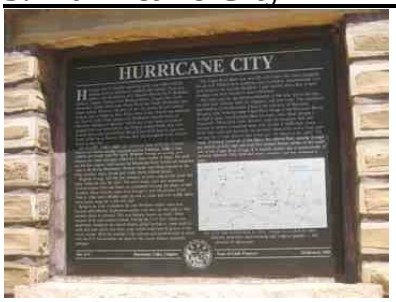
We who bask in glory
Of our distinguished past
Must know, that all this glory,
Without effort, cannot last.

Our pioneer names ring down the years

In leadership and zeal;
Let's help them ring forevermore
A vibrant, valiant peal!

"For the Lord shall comfort Zion: he will comfort all her waste places and he will make her wilderness like Eden, and her desert like the garden of the Lord; joy and gladness shall be found therein, thanksgiving, and the voice of melody." – (Isaiah 51:3)

3. Hurricane City SUP #23-C pic#320



Hurricane had its humble beginning in the year 1906 with the coming of eleven families to establish their homes. These first settlers were the families of T. Maurice Hinton, Ira E. Bradshaw, Anthony Jepson, Thomas Isom, Bernard Hinton, Erastus Lee, Jacob Workman, Charles Workman, Amos Workman, Nephi Workman, and Frank Ashton. However, the story of our city cannot be told without looking back to Palmyra, New York, where a new church was organized on April 6, 1830. These people (our forbearers) became know (sic) as Mormons. Because of "peculiar" beliefs and a new book of scripture brought forth and translated by the Prophet Joseph Smith, they were severely persecuted and mobbed. Being driven from state to state they finally ended up in Nauvoo, Illinois, their last stronghold in the United States at that time.

On June 27, 1844, a mob with blackened faces killed the Prophet. Hatred and malice steadily increased and by February, 1846, it was evident our people must flee again. Brigham Young, an apostle, now became the leader and gave orders for a mass exodus to begin. On solid ice the first wagons rolled across the Mississippi River toward an unknown land in the Rocky Mountains. Without shelter and being exposed to the bitter weather, many people died while others suffered greatly.

Brigham Young, with the first company of exiles, entered the Great Salt Lake Valley on July 24, 1847. The next twenty years saw numerous covered wagon trains and hand-cart companies crossing the plains of mid-America. Many converts came from Europe to join the exodus. From 1846 to 1866 nearly 80,000 made the trek to Utah, and over 6,000 others were buried along the 1,300 mile trail.

Being so far from civilization the new Mormon empire must now become self-sufficient. Exploration parties were sent far and wide to find suitable places to colonize. This area became know as Utah's Dixie because of its semi-tropical climate. During the Civil War cotton was desperately needed so the church leaders called families to come south to settle and raise cotton and other crops which could best be grown in this warm climate. With the coming of the railroad and establishment of peace with the U.S. Government, the need for the cotton industry gradually subsided.

The Virgin River Basin was now left with many little towns struggling for survival. Malaria fever, isolations, and a turbulent, unconquerable river contributed to the extreme hardships. Large families and a lack of land prompted the faint hearted to move elsewhere.

Our town was the last pioneer settlement of this area. Up to this time, the arid land, without water for irrigation, had little value. The conception and building of the Hurricane Canal is the real story of Hurricane. Bringing water from the deep Virgin River Gorge to the Hurricane Bench, through a canal, was dreamed about for many years. Most thought it impossible. There were some, however, with the necessary faith and tenacity to believe it could be done, who set out to fulfill their dream. With hand tools and dynamite our pioneers labored for twelve long years carving the 12-mile channel that would give life blood to the valley. The canal, stretching hundreds of feet above the canyon floor, passing through ten tunnels of solid rock and over five trestled flumes, looms on the south side of the Virgin River Gorge. It is literally etched into a mountainside of pervious material. Only God and man's constant vigil has sustained it there.

Map caption: "Our town was incorporated in 1912. Thanks be to God for these stalwart, dedicated, hard-working and religious people – the pioneers of Hurricane."

4. Hurricane Canal SUP #23-D pic#321

Left picture caption: "One of ten tunnel entrances."
Center picture caption: "China Town Wash wooden flume."
Right picture caption: "Section of canal built up with rock."

On August 6, 1904, pioneer families from Virgin City, Grafton, Toquerville, LaVerkin, Rockville and Springdale, met in the shade of a bowery and watched the Virgin River water gurgle out of the Hurricane canal on the fertile, parched soil of this valley. Finally, the Rio Virgin was conquered! At that joyful celebration, the city they had dreamed about for many

heart-breaking years, was named HURRICANE from the historic HURRICANE CLIFFS. In 1906 THE FIRST HOMES WERE BUILT HERE.

THE PATTERN
By Owen Sanders
My father dug the ditches
And tiled the stubborn soil;
What have I, his son to show
For all his years of toil?

My mother gnarled her tender hands
And suffered for my weal;
What have I, her son, to show
For all her faith and zeal?

Their faith and love of God
was strong
Their zest for life sincere;
What have I, their son, to show
For what they held so dear?

My folks have sketched a pattern
And blazed a vivid trail;
They have earned their Golden Goal
Only I, can fail!"

The Town Named After a Buggy Incident SUP #166 pic #385

Sponsor: Hurricane Valley Chapter SUP, and Hurricane Valley Pioneer Heritage Park Foundation, 2011

Location: Hurricane Valley Heritage Park, Main and State St. Hurricane, UT

Buggies, such as the one before you, were an important part of early America. As the name implies Doctors' Buggies were used by physicians but they were also a popular choice for many others as well. Buggies were dearly prized and generally kept in a carriage house.

In 1863, LDS Church Apostle Erastus Snow was traveling in a similar buggy from Kanab to St. George, Utah. Accompanying him were horsemen (Nephi Johnson and David H. Cannon) who told him of an old Indian trail leading over the hill. Choosing to follow the trail, they successfully descended to other side of the hill by having the horsemen restrain the buggy with their lariats. However, a strong wind came up and blew off the top of the buggy. Erastus Snow exclaimed, "That was quite a hurricane! We will name this Hurricane Hill."

On September 1, 1893, the Hurricane Canal Company was organized and work began on a canal around Hurricane Hill, ending at Hurricane Flat. Two thousand acres of fertile land could be irrigated by building the new canal. On August 6, 1904, a celebration was held in Hurricane, near the canal at 200 North and 300 East. About 100 people attended and watched with great excitement as water began flowing through the Hurricane Canal and onto the fertile flat.

Later that day, where you now stand, people gathered in a bowery on the new town square to choose a name for the town. Names suggested were Pearl City, as the town was to be a "pearl in the desert", Lake City, because at the time, there was a lake south of town, Chaparral, due to the bush that grew so abundantly throughout the valley; or Hurricane. The name, chosen by the majority o the people, was Hurricane, after the canal company, the hill, and the flat that had used that name since the buggy incident many years before.

Shetlar Wagon **SUP #165** **pic #384**

Sponsor: Hurricane Valley Chapter SUP, and Hurricane Valley Pioneer Heritage Park Foundation, 2011

Location: To the rear of the old Bradshaw House 100 South Main, Hurricane, UT

This freight wagon, bought by Harold Reeve in about 1930, was the last new wagon sold by the Sandburg Mercantile in Hurricane, Utah. Goods were hauled to the people in Hurricane from the nearest railroad in Lund, Utah, 35 miles northwest of Cedar City. Several 900-pound sacks of wool per load were hauled from the Gould's Shearing Corral to the railroad, and wood from Little Creek Mountain and Mount Trumball was hauled to Hurricane. A team of large Percheron horses pulled the 16-foot by 6-foot wagon. The original color of the wagon was light brown.

In later years, the wagon was used for parades on the Fourth of July, Pioneer Day, and Peach Days. Through the years, the wagon has carried many people, including the mayor, city

council, and groups from the Sons of Utah Pioneers, Daughters of Utah Pioneers, high school class reunions, and various musical performers.

About 1990, Harold Reeve's son, Ashby, made the wagon available for display in the yard of the Heritage Park Museum. The agreement allowed Ashby to use the wagon for parades. The horses were later sold, and the wagon, a valuable part of Hurricane history, has not been used in a parade for many years. A ride that now takes about an hour was a five-day trip in a wagon like this.

May future generations better understand the early history of Hurricane and the contributions made by its citizens.

Spencer and Helen Isom "Home" SUP #157 pic #383

Sponsor: Hurricane Valley Chapter SUP, 2010

Location: 36 North 100 West, Hurricane, UT

36 North 100 West – Hurricane, Utah

This "home." Built in 1915, is typical of the construction of homes in Hurricane during that period of time. Maurice Hinton, a carpenter built the home for the Thomas Isom family. The building was built on the back of the lot and used as a storage building and granary. A small home, which had been moved from the fields by Spencer, the son of Thomas Isom, was located on the front of the lot. Later, when more space was needed, the boys slept in the rear storage building.

About 1945, the small house in the front was torn down and a brick home was built. Spencer moved some of the old kitchen cupboards into this house where they lived during the construction. When their new home was completed at the front of the lot, this building was again used for storage. A basement under this building was used for food storage and was an ideal place to hang a beef or pig when one was butchered. The foundation of this building was formed by pouring cement over and around river rock, making it very strong, probably earthquake proof.

This building was moved from its former location and donated by the children of Spencer and Helen Isom to the Heritage Park Museum on July 18, 2007.

Picture caption: "Thomas and Annie Hinton Isom Family
Erving, Bernard, Spencer, Leslie, Orville,
Kathleen L. Black, Regena L. Johnson, Genevieve L. Gardner
Ethel L. Sterling, Grace. L. Lundell,
Thomas and Annie

LAVERKIN, UTAH
Morris Wilson Memorial Park SUP #222 pic #322

Sponsor: Hurricane Valley Chapter, 1988

Location: Main & Center Streets, LaVerkin, Utah
GPS: N37 12 05.01, W113 16 10.71

Morris Wilson was born September 13, 1874, in Mountain Dell. He married Minnie Ann Stratton May 2, 1899. For years he worked on the Hurricane Canal, planning to live in the new town. On June 24, 1904, a new ward (church) was created in LaVerkin. Morris' temporary stay in LaVerkin became permanent when he accepted the call as Bishop, a job he held for 24 years.

Since no city government existed until 1927, men such as Morris and his friends, Henry and Joseph Gubler, informally solved civic problems. For example, the three men mortgaged their homes to bring in culinary water. Morris' leadership profoundly influenced the new town spiritually, economically, and socially. In a cash-less society, the Bishop had to set a value for farm products given as tithing. That in turn established the street price for goods.

Church members became skilled at extemporaneous speaking, since during meetings, Bishop Wilson always called speakers from the audience. The first church Fourth of July party in 1904 attracted people from all around. Everyone ate homemade ice cream with salted crackers, which became the favored refreshments at all socials. Church dances, May Day celebrations, Christmas Eve programs, dramas, and weddings brought out the entire town. LaVerkin had some great ball teams. Busy farmers were persuaded to quit work early on Saturday afternoons and gather on this spot to play baseball.

Center picture caption: "LaVerkins' First School and Meetinghouse. Built in 1904. For 22 years, school, all church meetings, receptions, dances, parties, and theatrical productions

were held in this "all-purpose" building. The bell rang one-half hour before the starting time of school and all meetings. The building was torn down in 1938."

Right picture caption: "The LaVerkin White Church was completed in 1926. It served as the church meetinghouse until 1962."

This ground was originally donated by Henry Guble

Parley P. Pratt – Southern Exploring Company, 1849

SUP #135 pic#323

Sponsor: Hurricane Valley Chapter, 2007

Location: Located at the far west end of Center Street, LaVerkin, overlooking the confluence of Ash and LaVerkin Creeks with the Virgin River and is a companion monument to a similar structure on the opposite side of the gorge in Hurricane.

The confluence of the Ash and LaVerkin Creeks with the Virgin River is important in the history of this region. Footsteps long forgotten have passed through this region. Some have been remembered but most have faded with time. Roaming bands of Indians, Spanish explorers, trappers and finally settlers came. Regrettably, we know little of this history before the mid 1800's when a Mormon exploring party came through in 1849. They had been sent south by Brigham Young to find locations with the right combinations of water, soil, timber, grazing, and climate for possible settlements.

In November 1849, Brigham Young commissioned Parley P. Pratt to assemble an exploring party of 50 men with necessary wagons and provisions to explore the southern region. Called the Southern Exploring Company, its instructions were to explore south to the rim of the Great Basin, over the rim to the Virgin River country, go no farther than Las Vegas Springs and return by spring.

The party left Salt Lake November 23, 1849. They would travel 716 miles before returning. The trip was more arduous than they imagined, the snow deeper, the temperatures colder (as low as 30 below Zero), and the terrain more rugged. To get through the Tusher Mountains, oxen had to be pulled up with ropes so they could pull up the wagons. The party camped at Heaps Spring (Parowan) on Christmas Eve. Here the party was divided. Thirty men and the wagons remained, while the other 20 men accompanied Parley on horseback to explore

farther south. The men struggled down Ash Creek and camped below this monument on the broad floodplain of the confluence on the night of December 30, 1849. Learning from Chief Toquer's Indians that shortly below the confluence, the river enters a narrow, precipitous gorge, they crossed the river near the confluence and climbed the bluff onto the site of present day Hurricane. They then turned west and proceeded to the mouth of the Santa Clara River, passing through the future St. George region on New Years Day 1850. From there they followed the Santa Clara upstream past present day Gunlock and then on to Mountain Meadows, rejoining the rest of the Party in Parowan on January 7.

The return trip was even more perilous. They bogged down in the marshes west of Beaver, battled heavy snows and a continuous frigid wind. Near present day Fillmore some of the men, too exhausted to continue, were left behind. Their food supply dwindling and nearly snow blind, Pratt and Chauncey West went on alone the last 50 miles to Provo arriving Jan 28th. Within an hour or two a rescue party loaded with provisions headed south but it wasn't until March 28th that the last of the expedition rolled back into Salt Lake.

Parley reported to the legislature at least twenty six desirable locations for settlement from Payson to Santa Clara. He was less than enthusiastic about the "dreary" Virgin River country, calling it "a wide expanse of chaotic matter…a country in ruins."

Many of the Exploring Company were later called to settle the Iron and Cotton Missions. We owe a great debt to these and others who settled these harsh lands, wrestled from the earth a meager existence, and forged out a place for us amidst the stark beauty of these mountains.

Parley P. Pratt,
President

David Fullmer,
Counselor

William W. Phelps,
Counselor/Engineer

John Brown,
Company Captain

Robert Campbell.
Clerk

First Ten
Isaac Haight, Captain
Parley P. Pratt
William Wadsworth
Rufus Allen
Chauncey West

Second Ten
Joseph Matthews, Captain
John Brown
Nathan Tanner
Sterling G. Driggs
Homer Duncan
William Matthews
John D. Holladay
Schuyler Jennings
John J. Bankhead
Robert M. Smith

Third Ten
Joseph, Horne, Captain
Alexander Wright
David Fullmer
William Brown
George Nebeker
Benjamin F. Stewart
James Farrer
Henry Heath

Forth (sic) Ten
Ephraim Green, Captain
William W. Phelps
Charles Hopkins
William S. Willis
Andrew Blodgett
William Henrie
Peter Dustin
Thomas E. Ricks
Robert Campbell
Isaac Brown

Fifth Ten
Josiah Arnold, Captain
Christopher Williams
Stephen Taylor
Dimick B. Huntington
John C. Armstrong
Isaac R. Hatch
Jonathan Packer

Dan Jones	Seth B. Tanner	Joined Company in Sanpete
Hial K. Gay	Alexander Lemon	Gardner G. Potter
George B. Matson		Madison D. Hambleton
Samuel Could		Sylvester Hewlitt
William B. Vance		John Lowry, Jr.
		Edward Everett

Note: Also see Hurricane for a similar monument there – SUP #134.

MOUNTAIN MEADOWS
Mountain Meadow Massacre UPTLA #17 pic#324

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and the people of Southern Utah, 1932

Location: <<Monument is retired)>> This plaque is now in the LDS Museum of Church History and Arts. It was moved when the monument on which it was mounted, was destroyed when remains of the victims were dug up accidentally and reburied in 1999, and new monuments were built and dedicated.

Rededicated 1990, removed in 1999.

The plaque reads: MOUNTAIN MEADOWS
A favorite Recruiting place on the Old Spanish Trail.
In this vicinity, September 7 – 11, 1857, occurred one of the most lamentable tragedies in the annals of the west. A company of about 140 Arkansas and Missouri emigrants led by Captain Charles Fancher, enroute to California, was attacked by white men and Indians. All but 17, being small children, were killed. John D. Lee, who confessed participation as leader, was legally executed here March 23, 1877. Most of the emigrants were buried in their own defense pits.

This monument was reverently dedicated September 10 – 1932, by the Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and the people of Southern Utah.

NEW HARMONY, UTAH

Fort Harmony **UPTLA #59 pic#325**

Sponsors: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and members of Parowan Stake, 1936

Location: South of New Harmony Valley Library

Fort Harmony

Established May 9, 1854, by John D. Lee, Richard Woolsey, William R. Davis and others who had founded Harmony in 1852. County seat of Washington County until 1859. Headquarters of Mormon Mission to Lamanites 1853-1854.

The Fort was finally abandoned in February 1852, following heavy storms that caused the walls to crumble and fall, the settlers founding New Harmony and Kanarraville. The wall was 300 feet square. Houses on east side were one story and wall 10 feet high; on west side two stories and wall 16 feet high. Kanarra and Harmony Creeks supplied water for irrigation.

Southern Indian Mission SUP #172 pic#399

Sponsor: Cedar City Chapter, Washington County Historical Society, and the Harmony Historical Society, 2014

Location: Near the New Harmony Library, 34 S 2900 E, New Harmony, Utah. Take I15 Exit #42 and then west 1.2 miles

GPS: N37 28 50.93, W113 14 33.98

On October 6, 1853 Church of Jesus Christ, of Latter Day Saints called 21 men to a… "Mission to the Indians inhabiting the Southern Parts of the Territory of Utah, Sanctioned by Governor Young."

Six months later, on April 10, 1854, those previously called were set apart by the Council of the Twelve Apostles of the Church, with Rufus C. Allen, Captain, David Lewis 1st Counselor, Daniel F. Atwood 2nd Counselor and T. D. Brown Recorder. They were given a commission …

"To civilize & instruct the Indians in this region, that they might come up to inherit the blessings pertaining to them of the works & promises of their Fathers."

The company of 25 men and 6 wagons departed Great Salt Lake City on April 14, 1854, four days later, for the southern rim of the Great Basin. They were instructed by Parley P. Pratt to be "Missionaries of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints" and to behave accordingly. On Tuesday, May 2, 1854, the missionary company… "Arrived at Harmonie (sic) settlement joining with J. D. Lee & 30 others"… who had arrived previously. Two weeks later Governor Brigham Young joined the group at their camp site on Ash Creek. He counseled them that… "You are to save the remnants of Israel in these mountains. You are sent, not to farm, build nice houses and fence the fields, not to help white men, but to save

the Red ones…" He also instructed the group to move to new location 4 miles north where it would not be washed out because "Harmonie" was too close to the river." The Governor then observed that "…when this fort (Fort Harmony) is built I shall then say we have one good fort in this territory!" He then proceeded to detail the construction of the fort to be 200 Ft. square with outside walls 2 feet thick and 10 ft. high, inner walls 18 inches thick, with a secondary story 9-12 ft. high, the whole to be constructed of adobe brick 12"x6"x4", with a rock cistern in the center.

On Saturday 20 May, 1854, in the company of Truman O. Angell, architect for the Salt Lake Temple, Governor Young discussed the plan for Fort Harmony and visited the proposed site "…where Govr. dug out the foundation for the South-east corner of the new fort…" (Diary of T. D. Brown)

The new fort was named Fort Harmony after the first settlement on Ash Creek. It was named for Harmony, Pennsylvania, where the Prophet Joseph, Jr., translated the Book of Mormon, a history of Native Americans on the American Continents.

Picture title: "Fort Harmony 1854 – 1862"

PINE VALLEY, UTAH

Wood for Pine Valley Chapel and Salt Lake Tabernacle Organ

SUP #123 pic#326

Sponsor: Cotton Mission Chapter, 2006

Location: This monument is located in front of the historic Pine Valley Chapel at the intersection of Pine Valley Road (aka Grass Valley Road) and Main Street in Pine Valley, Utah.
GPS: N37 23 29.61, W113 30 52.86

Logs from the deep gorge west of here were harvested in 1867 and hauled to this site by ox team for construction of the Pine Valley Chapel. Thought to be designed and built like an upside down ship by Ebenezer Bryce, this chapel was dedicated in 1868. It is one of the longest continuously operated chapels in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

Wood for the Salt Lake Tabernacle organ pipes was taken from large yellow pine trees here in Pine Valley, selected by Robert Gardner Jr., in 1866. One was harvested 2.6 miles east of

here between the left and middle forks of Santa Clara Creek. Others were taken from the mouth of Forsyth Canyon. They were cut into 30 foot lengths, sawed into lumber at sawmills in Pine Valley and hauled by wagon to Salt Lake City, where they were fashioned into organ pipes as prescribed by Joseph Ridges, the organ builder.

SANTA CLARA, UTAH

Samuel R. Knight **SUP #168 pic #386**

Sponsor: Marjorie K. and son, Charles L. Clayton and Cotton Mission Chapter, 2012

Location: Heritage Square, 1017 West Sunset Blvd., Santa Clara, Utah.

Indian Missionary, Settler, Churchman, Explorer, Frontiersman, Utah Pioneer and Family Man

Caroline Beck (1st Wife)

Caroline	(John R. Findlay)
Mary J.	(Stephen A. Bunker)
Leonora	(John Hafen)
Emma	(Myron Abbott, William Hunt)
Eva	(Theodore H. Graff)
Romania	(Daniel Dunton)

Laura Melvina Leavitt (2nd Wife)

Samuel Carlos	(Rose Ann Linge)
Newel Clarence	(Died Young)
Lemuel Raymond	(Died young)
Edward Leavitt	(Alice Strasser Hattie Slade)
Laura Melvina	(Hugh Bunker)
Edith Lovisa	(Harmon Wittwer)
Wilford Woodruff	(Josephine Baumann)
Thomas Dudley	(Edith Leavitt)
Delma	(Alfred Tobler)
Inez	(Sidney Leavitt)

Samuel R. Knight was the firstborn son of Newel and Sally Colburn Knight. He was born in Independence, Jackson County, Missouri, USA, on October 14, 1832, in a log cabin. His mother had very delicate health and died from exposure to the elements and privation in September of 1834, shortly after giving birth to her second son Eli – who also passed away around that same time.

Samuel lived with his Aunt Esther until his father remarried. During his early years, he experienced many of the hardships and persecutions following the Latter-Day Saints in Missouri and Illinois. Samuel was present for Brigham Young's succession to the presidency of the church after the martyrdom of the Prophet Joseph Smith. Samuel testified for the

remainder of his journey here on earth that he had both seen and heard the Prophet Joseph Smith through the transfiguration of Brigham Young.

At the tender age of 14, Samuel became as orphan when his dad, Newel, died of poor health. His stepmother, Lydia, loved him dearly wanted to continue care for him, but at that time, her circumstances were precarious. She was unsure of what would be best for Samuel because she feared that members of Newel Knight's family might take Samuel away from her, and she was concerned about her inability to provide for her large family without the help of a husband. She acted on the advice of Brigham Young and other friends and sent Samuel west with the advanced party to prepare the way for the Saints who would come later. Samuel was the first Knight to go west and arrived in the Salt Lake Valley, July 24, 1847. Samuel was put under the guardianship of a man named Dickerson. Dickerson was unkind to Samuel, and he eventually abandoned the young teen when he married and left the church. After that, Thomas Callister cared for Samuel for the next 1½ years. In October of 1850, his step-mother and her children arrived in the Valley. Together, Samuel, his stepsiblings, and stepmother joyously reunited. Samuel lived with his family until he was called on a mission to serve the Indians in southern Utah in October of 1853.

Samuel was given the winter to prepare for his mission, embarking on April 14, 1854. On May 2nd, his party arrived at Fort Harmony (the first settlement in Washington County), and missionary work among the Indians began. In December of 1854, Samuel and four other men, Jacob Hamblin, Thales Haskell, Ira Hatch, and Augustus Hardy, established the settlement of Santa Clara. During the winter of 1855 – 1856, the men built a stone fortification at the center of the settlement. (The fort was used for several years until the structure washed away in the January flood of 1862.) In 1856 Samuel went to Salt Lake City to visit his family and while he was there, he met a young Danish girl who was a recent convert to the church. Her name was Caroline Beck. They were married August 3, 1856, in the Endowment House. She returned with her husband later that year to the Indian Mission.

In 1857 Jacob Hamblin was called to be the president of the Indian Mission, and he called Samuel as his first counselor and Dudley Leavitt as his second counselor. The small colony continued to grow until it was large enough for people to start living outside the fort. Samuel performed his role as a mission counselor honorably and courageously. He learned and spoke several Indian languages fluently; that ability greatly helped him to perform his duties. He was involved in numerous missionary assignments. One of these assignments took him and twelve other men to the east side of the Colorado River in 1858, on the first expedition to the Moqui Indians (Hopi). The country they traversed was new to all of them, except their guide. They crossed the Colorado River at Ute Crossing and went south from there to the Moqui villages. The men learned many things as they explored and traversed the Moqui country and the surrounding area. Samuel served two years as the first counselor in the Indian mission presidency from 1857 – 1859.

Over the course of the next several decades, Samuel labored as a missionary, serving among the Pimas, Navajos, Moquis, Iyats, Utes, and Paiutes. With the exception of living in Clover Valley (now in the state of Nevada) for two years, Samuel spent the rest of his life in Santa Clara. This was his home for 57 years. In February of 1870, his wife passed away and left

Samuel with six young daughters. Two years later in 1872, he married Laura Melvina Leavitt, in the Endowment House in Salt Lake City. She was a good mother to his six daughters; they had ten more children of their own. Samuel loved his children and did the best he could to provide for them. He made sure his large family was not only raised in the church, but remained loyal to his faith.

He was a very industrious man, who tried using several different enterprises to make a living for his family. He was a farmer. Samuel is credited with being the first person in the Dixie area to plant and harvest cotton successfully. He owned several pieces of property used for farming, ranching, and commercial enterprise. Life was hard for Samuel, and the conditions in Santa Clara made it difficult for his family to live there year-round, especially during the long, very hot, dry, summer days. During the hottest months, Samuel would relocate his family to the mountain meadows, about 35 miles to the north of Santa Clara. While in the meadows, he would work for Jacob Hamblin and others, taking on any job offered to him.

Samuel kept in contact with his extended family. He would visit whenever he traveled to Salt Lake City or Provo. He was really excited when his younger brother, Joseph E. Knight, moved to Santa Clara in 1860 and lived there for several years. Samuel was overjoyed when his stepmother (mom), Lydia, moved to Santa Clara in 1863. Samuel remained close to her and was honored to have a close relationship with her for the next 21 years, until her death.

Throughout his many years in Santa Clara, he faithfully served in many church positions. He was a second counselor in the Bishopric, to Bishop Marius Ensign, 1872-1877; first counselor in the Bishopric, to Bishop Edward Bunker, 1877-1884. He served for many years on the Stake High Council. In his later years he spent a lot of time working in the St. George Temple. His entire life was centered on the church and his complete dedication to his faith. In the spring of 1907, he traveled with his brother Jesse Knight back to Niobrara, Nebraska, and purchased land near their father's (Newel Knight's) burial site where they erected a monument to honor him.

In 1910 Samuel was visiting with some family members in Bunkerville, Nevada when he came down with pneumonia. The disease took him from this mortal life February 11, 1910. Interment was February 13, 1910, in the Santa Clara Cemetery. Samuel left a legacy for his posterity to emulate for many generations to come.

Picture caption: "Back Row left to right: 1 Thomas Dudley Knight, 2 Laura Melvina Knight, 3 Wilford Woodruff Knight, 4 Edith Lavica Knight, 5 Delma Knight
Front Row: 1 Inez Knight, 2 Samuel Carlos Knight, 3 Samuel R. Knight, 4 Laura Melvina Leavitt Knight, 5 Edward Leavitt Knight

Composed by Orlo D. Knight, great grandson. Donated by Marjorie K. and son, Charles L. Clayton.

Wilford Woodruff and Josephine Barbara Baumann Knight

SUP #169 pic #387

Sponsor: Marjorie K. and son, Charles L, Clayton and Cotton Mission Chapter, 2012

Location: Heritage Square, 1017 West Sunset Blvd., Santa Clara, Utah.

Wilford Woodruff Knight was born November 22, 1883, in Santa Clara, Washington County, Utah.He was the seventh child of Samuel R. and Laura M. Leavitt Knight. He was affectionately known by his friends and neighbors as Will Knight. He was privileged to be blessed and given his name by an Apostle of the Church, Wilford Woodruff, on December 23, 1883. This apostle gave the baby his name instead of the one his parents had chosen. Wilford grew up in a home where the gospel was the mainstay of his life. He had a good sense of humor and enjoyed life.

Wilford had many talents; he was an exceptional runner and had an incredible work ethic. He worked throughout his youth to develop his running skills and became widely known for his ability. He could outrun almost anyone. Wilford competed in and won many races, earning numerous prizes and accolades. Wilford's success as a runner was a direct result of his willingness to endlessly labor in his pursuits, ever following the example set by his parents. His ability to work served him throughout his adult life. Though he loved to work and run, Will also loved to play games with his family and friends – games such as kick the can, run sheep run, ginnie, and others. Wilford's sense of play was showcased when he would imitate different sounds. As part of this uncanny talent, Will would mimic the sound of a train whistling; it was hard to distinguish his sound from the real thing.

Wilford was a talented dancer. He sincerely desired to become an awesome dancer, and he did! While he was attending one of the community dances in 1909, he met Josephine Baumann, whom he courted throughout the following year. She accepted Wilford's proposal, and they were married June 22, 1910, in the St. George Temple. From this union seven children were born: Marjorie, Elma, Lamar, Wilford Afton, Alfred, Clinton, and Samuel. When Will's dad, Samuel R. Knight, passed away, Wlford assumed caring for his mother. He did his best to make sure she was well cared for until she died twelve years later on February 13, 1922.

Wilford was friendly; he always got along well with others, and he tried to help the needy and less fortunate whenever possible. He often gave away his belongings and went without so others could have more. He treated the local Indians with respect and dignity, offering to

feed and water their horses and share of his substance whenever they passed through. Wilford shared everything he had with others. His compassion and kindness hallmarked his existence.

He lived his religion and through example passed his faith onto his family. Wilford dealt honestly with his fellow men. He paid his tithing faithfully (either by paying it or working it off), and he held family prayer every morning and evening. His philosophy was to never work on the Sabbath, unless there was a real need to do so.

Will was one of the first people in Santa Clara to own a Model T-Ford. He modified his car with boards and converted it to a truck. He was a real handy man who could fix or repair most anything. He was a self-taught auto mechanic and became highly sought after by others hoping he could repair their vehicles. He utilized this talent, and it became one of several things he did to make a living for his family.

Wilford made most of his living by farming and freighting. He had one of the largest orchards in Santa Clara and raised many varieties of fruit. Wilford donated much of his produce to the Church cannery, where it was packaged and distributed to help the needy. To provide food for his family in the winter, Will traded home-grown, sun-dried peaches for food like potatoes, onions, carrots, etc. To earn additional income, he raised chickens (he had a lot of them) in six coups that were 20 feet wide and 30 feet long. The chickens produced a lot of eggs, which the family sold to their neighbors and community members.

Will also raised pigs, had a dairy herd, and owned some of the finest horses in Santa Clara. He and his five tremendously helpful sons grew grain, hay, and cane. His sons were essential during the harvest season as they helped their father turn the cane into molasses. Will traded work with others, plowing, and harrowing their fields in exchange for help with molasses-making which was quite painstaking and very labor intensive.

Wilford farmed an area called the “Three Mile,” located a short distance west of Santa Clara. He raised grain and hay there. Though Will prospered and found success as a farmer and tradesman, things were not always good or easy for him. He fell on rough times throughout the years: His fruit would freeze, leaving nothing for the harvest, or on one occasion, whirlwinds whipped through the community and blew the roof off his chicken coups and carried away many of his chickens. Another time rains and flooding washed away the back side of Will’s adobe chicken coups. (He later replaced the walls with rock and ended this problem forever.)

Ever entrepreneurial, Wilford provided firewood to heat the Santa Clara schoolhouse during the winter. He also cut and sold cedar posts used for fence building to businesses and the local people.

Wilford served as the Water Master for the community for years and made sure the people who owned water shares used them during their appropriated times.

Will was a thin man with a hearty appetite. His warm personality contributed to many friendships. Everyone who knew him spoke highly of him. He was practical in every way. He loved to dine on simple fair such as bread and gravy or bread and milk (which he had every night for supper). After having his bread and milk he always said, “This will do me if we have and early breakfast.”

Wilford raised his family in the Jacob Hamblin home, originally owned by his wife’s family; he acquired the Hamblin home through his marriage to Josephine. During the early 1940s, with all of his sons serving their Country during World War II, Will had difficulty maintaining the farm, so he purchased a tractor, which made it easier for him to manage the property.

Will had always been a powerful man. He would demonstrate his strength by competing against two horses fully yoked and hitched to a stump while he sat down on the other side of the stump with a yoke across his shoulders in order to pull back the stump once the horses began their movement With his legs stretched out and his body heaving, he would wear the horses down over a period of time, never losing a single competition. Around 1945 Will’s strength and endurance gave way as he developed a large goiter that quickly sucked the life out of him. It zapped him of his strength and he died shortly after his sons returned from the war (all except Afton).

After suffering for five weeks with a serious illness brought on by the goiter, Wilford died of cirrhosis of the liver on March 4, 1946, at the McGregor Hospital in St. George, Utah. He was 62 years old. Funeral services were held March 6, 1946, in the chapel in Santa Clara, Utah. Interment was the same day at the Santa Clara Cemetery. He hoped that his posterity would love and cherish the gospel as much as he did during his lifelong journey. This legacy lives on today.

Composed by Orlo D. Knight, grandson.

Top left picture caption: “Back Row Left to Right: Lamar Martin, Elma, Marjorie, Wilford Afton; Center: Josephine Barbara Baumann and Wilford Woodruff Knight; Front: Alfred, Clinton, Samuel (on his father’s lap)

Bottom left picture caption: “Elma, Lamar and Marjorie Knight”

Top center pictures captions; “Wilford Woodruff Knight”, “Josephine Barbara Baumann Knight”

Top right top picture caption: “Marjorie K. Clayton, Josephine B. Knight, and Elma K. Freelove (Standing in front of their home at that time – the Jacob Hamblin Home)

Bottom right picture caption: “Left to Right: Brothers: Samuel, Clinton, Alfred, Wilford Afton and Lamar Knight”

Right picture caption: “Back Row Left to Right: Lamar, Clinton, Samuel; Front Row: Alfred and their mother, Josephine B. Knight (Taken in 1946)”

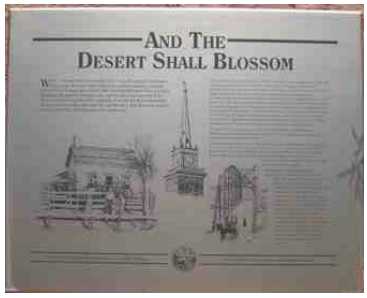
ST. GEORGE, UTAH

St. George Memorial Plaza SUP #72
individual pictures (below)

Sponsor: Cotton Mission Chapter and Erastus Snow Descendents, 1994

Location: This consists of 10 individual monuments and plaques installed in the City-owned Plaza located on the corner of St. George Boulevard and Main Street in downtown St. George, Utah. Each plaque is mounted on a large native sandstone base, and depicts various homes and sites in the downtown area of historic significance.
GPS: N37 06 34.09, W113 34 59.40

And the Desert Shall Blossom SUP #72.01 pic#328



Water – the lack of it and too much of it – was the greatest challenge to Dixie’s early Mormon settlers. When the original company of families entered the St. George Valley late in 1861, they had little more than two small springs to rely upon for drinking water, and the capricious currents of the Virgin and Santa Clara Rivers for irrigation. From the day those indomitable pioneers set foot in this valley until the day they died, their lives were spent in search of, diverting, ditching, and wisely using water.

William Carter, who built his home on the southeast corner of this block, holds the distinction of plowing the first ditch in the valley. The water he channeled emerged from the spring which still flows from the east edge of the red sandstone ledge north of the city. Soon a ditch and wooden flume system was built throughout the town, conducting water from East and West Springs to the town’s many lots. The water from the springs did not taste good, but was nonetheless life sustaining, and much better than the rank water dipped from the Virgin River. In those days a “Drinking Hour” was established in the town. During a specified hour each morning, all irrigation diversions were taken out of the main ditch so that water flowed completely through the system. Members of each household dipped enough water from the ditch for the day’s needs and stored in barrels.

Though contention over water turns was unavoidable, completion of the Tabernacle with its punctual town clock in the tower helped synchronize the citizens and reduce disagreements.

To irrigate farms south of town, the pioneers began immediately to put dams and diversions in the Rio Virgin and build ditches to the fields. Project after project failed as the river's unpredictable currents and periodic floods literally washed their dreams to sea. It was decades before the Virgin's flow was effectively harnessed, yet even today the river still finds the means to have its way.

Historian Andrew Karl Larson aptly described the dilemma: "During the late 1860s, 70s, and 80s, floods roared down the Virgin and its tributaries with increasing frequency and volume. Its turbid waters, swelling in angry crescendo as the years passed, tore out dams as fast as the tired settlers on its uneasy banks could put them in. Worse still, much of the finest bottom land was carried to the Pacific by the wrathful Virgin who struck out blindly and even viciously at those who had so thoughtlessly violated her watersheds. Like an angry goddess, she turned upon her tormentors to destroy what they had built."

Gardners' Club Hall SUP #72.02 pic#329

Built just five years after St. George was settled, the Gardeners' Club Hall is considered to be the oldest public building still standing in the city. This small unassuming adobe building pre-dates the courthouse, the Tabernacle and the Temple by several years. Located across the street north and a half-block west of here, the one-room structure was built in 1867 as the meeting place for the Gardeners' Club, an organization formed to promote the growing of fruit trees, shrubs and flowers.

The Gardeners' Club was organized in 1865. Joseph F. Johnson, the club's first president, was a powerful force in the development of horticulture and floriculture in Dixie. In his newspaper the Pomologist, he passed on to the public his extensive knowledge of horticulture. He also demonstrated that knowledge on his own St. George property, which included much of the block upon which the Gardeners' Club Hall and the Brigham Young Home stand. There he created a veritable Eden in the desert, cultivating trees, vines and flowers, and operating his nursery business. Through the Gardeners' Club, Johnson, along with other horticultural experts, such as Walter E. Dodge and Luther S. Hemenway, spearheaded a movement which went forward until the Dixie area abounded in lovely orchards, vineyards, and gardens. In addition to being a meeting house and social gathering

place, the Gardeners' Club Hall was the site of early horticultural exhibits displaying the many varieties of fruits, vegetables and plants that could be grown in Dixie.

St. George Social Hall "Opera House" SUP #72.03 pic#330

At a time when colonizers of the Dixie Cotton Mission were struggling to survive, their leaders placed a high priority on culture. The Mormon prophet Joseph Smith taught that "Man is that he might have joy." His successor Brigham Young interpreted this "joy" to be participation in and enjoyment of the cultural arts. The first locally produced drama was presented in a bowery made of tumble weed just nine months after the city's birth. The historical Social Hall, or Opera House, was built in 1875 at the corner of Main and Diagonal Streets (one block north of here). It began as a wine cellar built by the Gardener's Club where sacramental wine was stored. A 23x56 foot room was built above the cellar which became the stage and wings section, and a 35x50 foot addition to the west became the audience seating area. For nearly 50 years this was the center of social and cultural life in Dixie.

The building featured a mechanized floor which could be lowered several inches at the east end, allowing everyone an unobstructed view of the stage. With a seating capacity of 400, this was a delightful venue for local dramatic clubs as well as outside players. Opera and other musical entertainments were held there, as well as dances on the movable floor.

During the early part of this century, the stage of the St. George Stake Academy, as well as movie theaters began to replace the activities of the Opera House. The building was eventually sold to U&I Sugar Company and used as offices and storage for sugar beet seed.

Presently, the building is being restored as the central feature of the Pioneer Center for the Arts.

Utah

Brigham Young Home SUP #72.04 pic#331

Brigham Young was prophet and president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints for 30 years. During those three decades he directed the establishment of more than 300 communities throughout the American West. It was "Brother Brigham," as he was affectionately known, who sent the original company of settlers to St. George in 1861 to help establish the "Cotton Mission." His plan was to make the Latter-day Saints more self sufficient by establishing communities in the south where cotton, grapes and other crops could be produced.

The settlers struggled desperately during the early years as they attempted to grow crops in alkaline soil with less than eight inches of annual rainfall. It was Brigham's custom to visit the settlements once a year to preach and uplift the Saints. During his visits to St. George he laid plans for the construction of the Tabernacle and Temple, which became public work projects that helped tide the settlers over during a period of dire poverty.

Brigham decided early on to establish a winter home in St. George. But first a telegraph line from Salt Lake City would have to be built so that he could communicate with Church Headquarters and conduct business from Dixie. In 1871, he purchased a home one block north and one block west of here. The back portion of the house was already standing. It had been built by James Chesney in 1869. Brigham retained the original home and added the spacious two-story front section in 1873.

At the age of 69, Brigham began spending winters in St. George, living in the home three to five months of the year until his death in 1877. This trend of wintering in Dixie is one which northerners have enjoyed ever since. He came here to take advantage of the mild winters, to nurse his rheumatism and to free himself from the pressure of his duties as Church president. The home now belongs to the LDS Church and has been refurnished as one of it historical landmarks. It stands as a symbol of the Pioneers' success in creating a prosperous and civilized life in a desolate and isolated place.

Utah

Pioneer Courthouse SUP #72.05 pic#332

The seat of county government was originally established at Fort Harmony from 1856 to 1859. It was then moved to the city of Washington until 1863 when St. George became the county seat. By 1866, work had begun on the Washington County Courthouse, a large and stately building with a balcony and cupola.

The beautifully restored building still stands across the street north, and one block east of here. Construction on the courthouse proceeded concurrently with construction of the Tabernacle one block south of here. The same craftsmen who worked on the Tabernacle also worked on the courthouse which was completed in 1870.

This building was originally to be built of dressed sandstone rock, but due to the great number of men required to raise the walls of the Tabernacle, the plan was changed to lime and brick which were manufactured locally. The three basement rooms were used as a jail, the first floor was arranged as county government offices, and the second floor had a large assembly room which was used not only as a courtroom, but for government functions, civic group meetings, political gatherings, socials, dances, and school classrooms.

A walk through the pioneer courthouse reveals 18-inch thick interior walls, some panes of original glass alongside the entrance doors, beautiful chandeliers, original paintings of Zion Canyon and Grand Canyon on the upstairs walls, and an early-day security vault.

The fact that the courthouse is still a key center of activity in downtown St. George is a testament to the quality of workmanship that existed among Dixie’s early master builders.

Utah

Erastus Snow's Big House SUP #72.06 pic#333

On this site in 1867, Erastus Snow began construction on a four-story, adobe home which later became known as the "Big House." Snow, an LDS apostle, was the presiding Mormon leader during the colonization of St. George. The "Big House" was an uncommonly large dwelling which served as lodging for many of the guests that visited St. George. The structure had three stories and a basement, the southern exposure of which was level with the ground. A balcony supported by pillars was attached to the west of the home and a low, rock wall overlaid with red sandstone bordered the sidewalk in from (where you are now standing). Though not extravagant or ornate, it was a comfortable, livable home that typified the style of many early St. George residences.

Shortly after it was completed, Snow's wife Elizabeth (Libby) managed the "Big House" as a guest home for weary travelers. Nearly 80 visitors sat down to dinner here to celebrate Erastus' 50th birthday in 1868. Beginning in 1888, Snow's son Mahonri managed the "Big House" as a first class hotel for 25 years. In 1913, it was sold to Samuel Judd who continued the service but changed the name to the Dixie Hotel.

St. George owes much of its establishment, growth and progress to Erastus Snow, whom people looked to for counsel and advice during his 27 years here. His "Big House" was known as the executive mansion of the Southern Utah Mission. It stood as a fine example of the craftsmanship and dedication of the early southern Utah Pioneers."

Dixie Academy SUP #72.07 pic#334

Across the street west, and two blocks south of here stands the building originally known as the St. George Stake Academy. After the turn of the century, southern Utah citizens realized a great need for higher education in this isolated corner of the state. The LDS Church determined to establish an academy in St. George. Leaders at Church headquarters in Salt Lake City agreed to contribute $20,000 in cash if people of the St. George Stake would pay

the remaining $35,000 in money, materials and labor. In keeping with long established tradition, the response of citizens was enthusiastic, and people emptied their precious savings accounts and offered materials and services.

The foundation of the structure was made of black volcanic stone. Because it was felt that the academy should be built of something that would add variety to the look of the public square, it was decided to use the delicate pink Chinle sandstone from a quarry east of Washington , rather that (sic) darker sandstone used for the Tabernacle and Woodward School. The heavy slabs were brought to St. George over rutted roads on the running gears of wagons. The rocks were cut into shape by the same master stone masons who worked on the Tabernacle. The stone work, especially the entry arch and entablature above it, is among the finest anywhere. Citizens watched with deep satisfaction as their house of learning rose to completion and opened for classes in September of 1911.

People persisted in calling the new school the Dixie Academy. It became the forerunner of both Dixie High School and Dixie College, and continues as a key community center today.

St. George Temple SUP #72.08 pic#335

When the Mormon pioneers arrived in Utah, they left behind two holy temples – one in Kirtland, Ohio, and one in Nauvoo, Illinois. Work began on a temple in Salt Lake City in 1853, but was delayed for various reasons. Desirous of having a temple built in the new Mormon territory before his death, Brigham Young chose St. George as the site where the goal could best be accomplished. Work on this unique structure, located three blocks east and five blocks south of here, began in November 1871. The majestic white landmark was dedicated in April 1877.

The project was a cooperative effort of all the communities of southern Utah. Similar to a public works project, it served as employment for people when money and provisions were scarce. Workers (as many as 250 at one time) obtained food for their families in return for their labor. Those living farther away furnished food stuffs and other commodities as their contribution to the project.

Difficulties were encountered throughout the six years of construction. In spite of water and sink holes in the gypsum soil, Brigham Young could not be persuaded to change his mind about the site. A major drainage system was built, and volcanic rock from black ridge to the west was hauled in and tamped deep into the earth with a 1,000-pound cannon dropped from

a hoist. The building's walls are of the same red sandstone found in the Tabernacle one block south of here.

When it was built, the temple stood alone, a good distance south of the town. It is said that Brigham Young declared the temple would one day stand in the center of the city. That day has long since come.

St. George Tabernacle SUP #72.09 pic#336

Less than a year after St. George was settled, residents were directed by Brigham Young to "build a building as soon as possible which would be commodious, substantial, and well furnished with a seating capacity of 2,000." The building, he said, should be an "ornament" to the city and a credit to its people's "energy and enterprise." The result is the handsome and graceful red sandstone building one block south of here known as the St. George Tabernacle.

Cornerstones of the Tabernacle were set in June of 1863. Parts of the structure were completed and the first meeting was held in the basement in March of 1869, but the building was not fully complete and dedicated until May of 1876. During those 13 long years of construction the workers, most of whom had not yet built suitable homes for themselves, received foodstuff as compensation.

The limestone for the three-foot thick basement walls was hand-quarried from the foothills north of the city. Red sandstone boulders for the two-and-one-half foot walls were hand-quarried from a site near the red Hills Golf Course and then hand-cut into serviceable stones. The markings of the individual stone masons' tools are still evident upon close inspection. The building's wonderful interior plaster and woodwork illustrate the pride and dedication to excellence that existed among the founders of Dixie.

Currency was hard to come by in the hardscrabble lives of the settlers. Raising cash for such items as the building's 2,244 panes of glass required great sacrifice. The Tabernacle's bell was cast in Troy, New York in 1872, and the clock was made in London. Both were shipped to California, then hauled by team and wagon to St. George.

The Tabernacle, considered to be one of the most architecturally beautiful buildings in the West, was and continues to be an "ornament" to the city. The fact that it was completed at the same time as the Temple and courthouse were under construction is certainly a tribute to the "energy and enterprise" of Dixie's pioneers.

Woodward School SUP #72.10 pic#337

When the first settlers arrived in St. George late in 1861, school was held in a wagon box, a tent, a willow shack, or whatever shelter could be improvised. By 1864, the first of four ward school houses was completed. It was not until nearly the end of the 1800s that work on a large, substantial school began. Woodward School, located one block south and one block west of here, was completed in 1901.

The school was built on a black volcanic rock foundation, and its walls are of red sandstone from the same quarry that furnished the stone for the Tabernacle. The building, housing 12 classrooms and a basement, cost $35,000 to build. It was paid for principally out of tax revenues, yet, as was the case with so many on the early Dixie building projects, it also benefited from substantial contributions of local citizens. The name Woodward School was given to the building in honor of George Woodward, one of the trustees who had devoted his time and means to make the dream of better education facilities a reality in St. George. It is said that he gave $3,600 of his own money toward its construction – a truly large sum of money for that day.

Since the school opened its doors to students in September of 1901, it has served generation after generation of young learners. Today it remains an imposing, handsome, and usable structure – another example of the early settlers' ability to build for the future.

Crosby Confluence Park
Tonaquint SUP # 173 pic#392

Sponsor: Cotton Mission Chapter, 2012

Location: Crosby Confluence Park, south end of Convention Center Drive, St. George, Utah. GPS: N37 04 29.3, W113 34 57.9

Jacob Hamblin, pioneer, missionary and friend to the Indians, planted cottonseed in the fertile river bottoms near here in 1855. A settlement was established the next year called Tonaquint, after a local band of Indians that were located there. As part of the Cotton Mission, four families built a few log cabins and willow huts. Sometimes called Lower Clara, with nicknames of Seldom Sap, Never Sweat and Lick Skillet, it was abandoned in 1862 due to a series of floods. However, some farming was continued and it was later known as Seep Ditch.

Brigham Young's Vision SUP #174 pic#393

Sponsor: Cotton Mission Chapter, 2012

Location: Crosby Confluence Park, south end of Convention Center Drive, St. George, Utah. GPS: N37 04 29.3, W113 34 57.9

Near this spot, in the fall of 1859, Brigham Young, statesman and leader of the Mormon people, silently gazed at Pine Valley Mountain, and then the valley and hills of black lava and vermillion rock before him. He saw in vision a thriving community. With a sweep of his arm he spoke: “There will yet be built between those volcanic ridges, a city of spires, towers and steeples, with homes containing many inhabitants.”

The Southern Exploring Company SUP #175 pic#394

Sponsor: Cotton Mission Chapter, 2012

Utah

Location: Crosby Confluence Park, south end of Convention Center Drive, St. George, Utah. GPS: N37 04 29.3, W113 34 57.9

In the fall of 1849, Brigham Young formed the Southern Exploring Company led by Parley P. Pratt. Through that winter this company of 50 men explored potential town sites and resources from Nephi to present day St. George as part of Young's plan for a corridor to the sea, also called the Mormon Corridor. Twenty of the company under Pratt reached their further point south at the confluence of the Santa Clara and Virgin Rivers on January 1, 1850, near this monument. Their reports resulted in the settlement of all the towns between Nephi and St. George.

Jedediah Strong Smith SUP #176 pic#395

Sponsor: Cotton Mission Chapter, 2012

Location: Crosby Confluence Park, south end of Convention Center Drive, St. George, Utah. GPS: N37 04 29.3, W113 34 57.9

In 1826, Jedediah Smith, searching for a route to California, entered what is now Washington County by crossing the black ridge north of here then following Ash Creek to the Virgin River. He followed the Virgin River through the Virgin River Narrows (present route of I-15) overcoming many dangers associated with the steep, narrow, winding, rugged canyon. In 1827, he returned to California following the same route to the confluence of Santa Clara Creek and the Virgin River. Anxious to avoid a repetition of his experience in the Virgin River Narrows, he proceeded up Santa Clara Creek and turned southwest over the low mountain (present day Old Highway US 91) to a ravine which led him to the Beaver Dam Wash and its confluence with the Virgin River.

Utah

Shem, Shivwits Band Chieftain SUP #112 pic#338

Sponsor: Cotton Mission Chapter

Location: St. George City Cemetery, 700 East and Tabernacle St. (southeast of the cemetery sexton's building)

1840,
Feb. 24, 1930
Friend of the pioneers and faithful member of the LDS Church

Note: Shem was a well-known chieftain of the Shivwits Band. Highly respected by the new settlers and his own people, Shem served as a peacemaker for the two cultures. He converted to the LDS Church and was a faithful member. He died in 1930 at the age of ninety years. His grave had gone unmarked for many years.

The Temple Quarry SUP #81 pic#339

Sponsor: Cotton Mission Chapter and Utah Pioneer Sesquicentennial Celebration Council, 1996

Utah

Location: Trailhead parking lot is south on Donlee Dr. from the intersection with 265 South, near the northernmost buildings on the former St. George Airport.
GPS Trailhead: N37 06.172, W113 35. Wooden sign at the quarry: N37 05.792, W113 36.354. Quarry plaque: N37 05.712, W113 36.303

This is where the rock was quarried for the foundation of the St. George Temple of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Lava, flowing from volcanoes to the north, formed this rock which is impervious to the alkali and water found in the soil where the temple was to be built.

The stone was quarried into slabs averaging ten feet long, forty-two inches wide, thirteen inches thick, and five thousand five hundred pounds in weight. The unique method of loading them for hauling was by placing the stone on six inches of soil, straddling it with the wagon, securing it to the undercarriage, and then removing the dirt from under the rock.

The quarry was active during the early eighteen-seventies.

Note: Two plaques at the quarry site explain how lava stone was quarried and cut at this site to be used in the foundation of the St. George Temple. A short 1¼-mile hike on relatively level ground is required from the parking lot.

Utah is Rich in Aviation History SUP #130 pic#340

Sponsor: Cotton Mission Chapter 2007

Location: South Gate Hill, W. Sir Monte Drive via Upper Sir Monte Dr., St. George
GPS: N37 3 53.68, W113 35 43.41

The first regularly scheduled overland passenger flight in the USA was made by Western Air Express on May 23, 1926, from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles. This 50 foot concrete arrow was one of four here in the St. George area, placed every 10 miles, for navigation of mail and passenger planes. The steel posts held coal oil lamps to illuminate the arrows after dark.

Note: This monument commemorates the “Navigation Arrows” placed at strategic locations around the United States to allow early air traffic to “find their way” around the country.

WASHINGTON CITY, UTAH

Adair Spring The Birthplace of Utah's Dixie Washington City, Utah

SUP #218 pic#341

Sponsor: Monument sponsored by the Citizens of Washington City and The Washington City Historical Society. Benches sponsored by the Cotton Mission Chapter, 1996

Location: 120 North 200 East in Washington, Utah..

This site contains a monument and plaque erected by the Citizens of Washington City and The Washington City Historical Society, and benches donated by the Cotton Mission Chapter.

The plaque reads:
In early 1857 Brigham Young called a group of Southerners on a cotton mission to Southern Utah to raise cotton. Samuel Newton Adair, the leader of ten families, arrived at this spot April 15, 1857, after leaving Payson, Utah on March 3. They camped here a short time and then moved down near the Virgin River on what became known as the Sand Plot. Apostle Amasa M. Lyman who was passing through the area recommended that they move back to the spring area which they did. Robert Dockery Covington arrived here May 5 or 6, 1857, with 28 more Southern families. They left the Salt Lake area shortly after the LDS Spring Conference held around April 6. On May 6 or 7 a two day meeting was held at this site under the direction of Isaac C. Haight, President of the Parowan Stake. They sang songs, prayed and selected Robert C. Covington to be the President of the LDS Branch, and Harrison Pearce and James B. Reagan as assistants. Wm. R. Slade and James D. McCullough were appointed Justices of the Peace, John Hawley and James Matthews as constables, G. R. Coley as stray pound keeper and Wm. R. Slade, Geo. Hawley and G.W. Spencer as school trustees. They named their city Washington. It was too late to plant wheat, so they prepared the ground for corn and went right to work making dams and ditches to water their crops. Their first homes were their wagon boxes, willow and mud huts and dugouts dug in the bank

east of this monument. Their new home soon was called “Dixie.” Those who came in the spring of 1857 were:

Adair, George W.
Adair, John M.
Adair, Joseph
Adair, Newton (L. N.)
Adair, Samuel
Adair, Thomas
Clark, John W.
Coley, Gabriel Reynolds
Couch, John Jr.
Couch, John Sr.
Covington, Robert D
Crawford, William H.
Dameron, William
Dodge, Enoch
Duggins, William (Dugus)
Fream, William
Freeman, John W.
Hatfield, Joseph (Hadfield)
Hawley, George
Hawley, John
Hawley, William
Holden J.
Johnson, Alfred
Lloyd, Robert
Mangum, John
Mangum, William
Matheny, Sims B.
Matthew, James Nichols
McCullough, James D.
Pearce, Harrison
Price, John
Reagan, James B.
Rencher, Umpsted
Rickey, James
Slade, William R.
Smith, Joseph
Smith, Thomas W.
Spencer, George W.
Sprouse, Balus (Spouse)
Thomas, Preston
Tyler, Oscar
Wilkins, James B.
Young, William J.
and others

Utah

Weber County
RURAL LOCATIONS
Indian Trails Monument **SUP #i-1 pic#342**

Sponsor: Ogden Pioneer Chapter, 1984 with BSA Council, and refurbished with an Eagle Scout project by Andrew Robert Crookston

Location: Summit of North Ogden Canyon.
GPS: N41 19.226, W111 53.925

This monument contains three main plaques or panels.

Center panel and Indian Trails map:
Five Indian Lodge Trails radiated from Ogden Valley long before the arrival of White men. Trail #1 ascended North Ogden Creek to North Ogden Pass where we are, veered to the north as it descended to the valley. Trail #2 crossed the divide north of Liberty and descended the South Fork of the Little Bear River to Cache Valley. Trail #3 went east up South Fork, ascended Skin Toe Trail between Causey Creek and South Fork, crossed Lost Creek on its way to the Bear River north of Evanston. Trail #4 went up Hawkins Creek south of Huntsville, over the low hills and connected with a trail on the Weber at Mountain Green. Trail #5 went west down Ogden Canyon to the narrows near the west end of the canyon, ascended the mountain between Cold Water and Warm Water creeks, continued west above

the cliffs and emerged from the canyon near 21st street. All of these trails joined other migratory trails.

Left Panel:
EARLY EXPLORATIONS

Indian Bands of the Shoshone Tribe were located throughout northern Utah, southern Idaho and western Wyoming long before the advent of the white men. Northern Utah was inhabited by hunting and wild berry-pinenuts-roots gathering bands of Northwest Shoshone and some Ute Indians. The Indians wandered from area to area on a network of well traveled trails throughout the region.

Pathfinders, trappers and explorers followed the well worn Indian trails through Utah Territory. In May 1825 Peter Skene Ogden of the Hudson's Bay Company led a party of trappers south from Cache Valley on Trail #2 and in seven days the party took 585 beaver pelts in New Hole as Ogden called the valley. The Ogden party left New Hole and followed Trail #4 south to the Weber River. After a skirmish with some American trappers at Mountain Green Ogden retraced his steps north, never descending to the lower valley. Mountain men called the valley Ogden Hole, such men as Smith, Fitzpatrick, Weber, Sublette, Bridger, Russell, Clyman and Goodyear. In 1843 John C. Fremont and his expedition traveled south on an Indian trail from Fort Hall, arriving at the Weber River they launched a boat and visited the island in the Great Salt Lake which now bears his name. In 1849 Capt. J. Howard Stansbury led an expedition of Topographical Engineers of the U.S. Army to the west. He left the Donner Trail south of Evanston and descended the Bear River until he found "an Indian lodge trail" going west (Trail #3). "We soon arrived at the headwaters of Pumbar (Lost) Creek, a tributary of the Weber". The party took Trail #1 west and visited Brownsville, now called Ogden. Later while encamped on the west side of Promontory Mountain Capt. Stansbury noticed indications of the area's having been inundated at some remote time by "a vast inland sea". Stansbury thus became the first person to record the existence of ancient Lake Bonneville.

Right panel:
PIONEER SETTLEMENTS

Brigham Young learned much about the geography of the region near the Great Salt Lake from the writings of a few of the mountain men and from interviews with others. Soon after the arrival of the first company of Mormon Pioneers in the "valley" in July 1847 Brigham Young sent exploring parties north and south along the Indian trails west of the Wasatch Mountains to locate places for settlements. One of these parties contacted Miles Goodyear at Fort Buenaventura. In 1848 Brigham Young sent a party to explore the country around Bear Lake. The group went up Weber Canyon and took Trail #4 to Ogden Hole and then Trail #3 up South Fork on their way to Bear Lake. In 1854 Brigham Young sent an expedition over Trail #1 to find a shorter route to Fort Bridger for the settlers near Ogden so they would not need to go via Salt Lake City. This expedition took the first wagon into the valley (Ogden

Hole) Charles F. Middleton wrote, “The first wagon that was taken into the valley was taken by hand of man. No mules or oxen hauled that vehicle. I steered the wagon. The wheels were locked and my companions held onto the vehicle with ropes to prevent its breaking loose and dashing down the steep incline.” In 1856 Ogden Hole became a summer grazing area for cattle. The next year the first herd houses were built where Eden is located. The first permanent settlers arrived in 1858 and located near the herd houses. Huntsville and then Liberty were settled soon thereafter. A toll road through Ogden Canyon, constructed in 1860 by Lorin Farr and Isaac Goodale, subsequently became the main route into Ogden Valley. Each summer for a number of years Indian bands passed through the valley over the old trails on their way to and from their hunting grounds. The Indians were not hostile for they had learned that they could get more food by bartering with leather goods and by the settlers being aware of their needs than by fighting.

Note: In 2012, an Eagle Scout project brought about an improvement in this monument. Due to the leaching out of the mortar, water stains and calcium deposits had damaged some of the plaques. The scout raised funds, matched by the Ogden Pioneer Chapter of the SUP, did the work and replaced the four lower panels.

Stoney Point SUP #94 pic#343

Sponsor: Ogden Pioneer Chapter, 2001

Location: Accessible only by trail from Indian Trails Monument (above) and about 3/4 mile east
GPS: N41 10 20.1, W111 53 08.2 Elevation 5,552 feet

From this lookout point, you can see the location of the early Indian trails described on the monument at the summit of this canyon. You are on trail #1 that goes from North Ogden in the lower valley to Liberty in the upper valley. To your left, (north) is trail #2, sometimes called the Liberty Divide, which goes over the mountain and down the south fork of the Little Bear river into Cache Valley. It is this trail that, in 1825, brought Peter Skene Ogden into this valley which he called “New Hole”, later to become Ogden’s Hole, and now Ogden Valley. He proceeded across the valley to the south over what is now the Trapper’s Loop area and descended a small creek to the Weber River (trail #4) at Mountain Green. Trail #3 goes up the South Fork of the Ogden River and was the route to the Bear River north of Evanston. To your extreme right and out of sight is trail #5 down Ogden Canyon to the west.

Utah

Trappers, mountain men and pathfinders followed the Indian trails and the Mormon settlers did the same later. The first permanent settlers to enter this valley came via this trail. First they brought their herds over the trail in 1856 for summer grazing, then built herd houses, and in 1858 the first settlers built where Eden is located. (E)"

John C. Fremont **UPTLA #33 & #1933 pic#344**

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and BSA Vanguard Troops 516 Ogden 12th Ward, Oct. 2, 1933 and The National Honor Society of Fremont High School, 1996

Location: At the highest point of Little Mountain, west on 12th St., Ogden, 10 ½ miles west of the intersection with 1900 West (Hwy 126) and 12th St. (Hwy 39), (11 ½ mi W of Ogden city limit, 1200 W 12th St.). The location is now on a military (Air Force) reservation and is available only by escorted visit.
GPS: N41 15 17.2, W112 14 19.5

Pathfinder, scholar and political leader, John C. Fremont and a party of four, with Kit Carson as guide, viewed the Great Salt Lake and made geographical observations from this point, September 6, 1843. They explored the nearest (now Fremont) island. Fremont rendered valuable service in establishing the claims of the United States to the territory between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean through explorations trips in 1842, '43 and '45. His report and maps published in 1845 contained the first detailed information regarding this territory. This report was of great assistance to Brigham Young and the Mormon Pioneers on their journey westward in 1847.

Note: The National Honor Society of Fremont High School installed a new plaque on this monument on May 18, 1996 replacing the original Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association (UPTLA) plaque. This new plaque included text changes from the original UPTLA plaque #33. The new plaque changed the monument number from" #33" to "#1933"

(obvious reference to the year of the original plaque) and removed the UPTLA logo (the buffalo skull).

HUNTSVILLE, UTAH
Captain Jefferson Hunt **SUP #H pic#345**

Sponsor: National Society of the Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1956 and Jefferson Hunt Chapter, 1996

Location: Old Town Square, near the northwest corner of the park at the intersection of 7400 E. and 200 S. Huntsville, Utah.
GPS: N41 15.622, W111 46.206

This monument contains two plaques.

Captain Jefferson Hunt
CO. A Mormon Battalion
Soldier, Guide, Pioneer, Churchman, Builder
1804 -1879

Leader of the largest party of ‘49ers from Salt Lake to California: guided first Mormon pioneer settlers to San Bernardino.
1851: Colonized Huntsville.
1860: Represented Weber County in Utah Territorial Legislature.
1863: Instrumental in planning Huntsville and valley irrigation; directed building of first school and meeting house; served as first branch president of Huntsville until 1865.

This plaque marks the town square of old Fort Hunt.”

Note: Jefferson Hunt was converted to Mormonism in 1834. Migrating with the Mormons, he was commissioned as a Captain in the Mormon Battalion. Hunt and his family settled in the Salt Lake Valley in 1847. In 1851 he was called to help create a Mormon settlement in San Bernardino, California. He was a brigadier general in the California State Militia and a California State Assemblyman.

Daughters of the Valley plaque, 1937

Utah

In Memory of Mary Heathman Smith
Lovingly known as “Granny” Smith.

Born in England, January 21, 1818, where she was trained in a maternity hospital. She came to Utah in 1862. As doctor, surgeon, midwife and nurse, for thirty years, in storm or sunshine, during the bleakest winters or the darkest night, she attended the people of Ogden Valley with a courage and faithfulness unexcelled. In addition to rearing her own family of nine, under her skill and attention she brought into the world more than 1500 babies. She died in Huntsville, Utah, December 15, 1895.

Fountain **SUP #R pic#346**

Sponsor: Jefferson Hunt Chapter, 1961

Location: Huntsville Park, 200 South between 7400 E. and 7500 E.

Stone drinking fountain in the park (plaque is missing)

OGDEN, UTAH

Ogden City Municipal Park and Building
John Henry Weber **SUP #42 pic#347**

Sponsor: Ogden Pioneer Chapter, 1992

Location: Ogden City Park, Washington Blvd. & 25th St.
GPS: N41 13.217, W111 58.275

1779 John Henry Weber 1859

Utah

Weber River and Weber County bear the name of John Henry Weber who was born in Denmark in 1779 and came to America about 1807. Weber was hired by the U.S. army ordnance department to keep the records at the government owned lead mines at Ste Genevieve, Missouri where he met William Henry Ashley and Andrew Henry who in 1822 organized the first party of American trappers to go to the Rocky Mountains to hunt for beaver. Weber went with them. In 1823 they sent a party of trappers up the Yellowstone river with Weber at its head. This became the first party of American trappers to cross the continental divide. By a circuitous route Weber led his party into the great basin and in the fall of 1824 his party trapped the river which now bears his name. After trapping for 5 years Weber returned to Ste Genevieve where, because of his earlier excellent performance, he was rehired as recorder within 2 weeks. By 1833 Weber was assistant superintendent of the government mines in Galena, Illinois. Later he became superintendent for a short time. He retired in 1840 and moved to Bellevue, Iowa where he died in 1859. The name Weber County was made official on January 26, 1851 by the Utah Territorial Legislature. There is in Bellevue, Iowa each summer a mountain men rendezvous, called John Henry Weber Rendezvous.

Erected by Ogden Pioneer chapter Sons Utah Pioneers, Weber County commissioners, Weber State University and alumnae, Weber School District, Weber Historical Society, Ogden City Council.

William W. Terry Historian

Jedediah Strong Smith UPTLA #3 pic#348

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1931

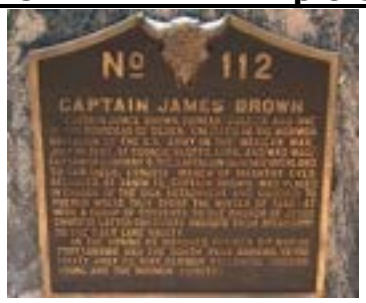
Location: 2549 Washington Blvd. – Ogden City Municipal Park
GPS: N41 13 12.87, W111 58 16.11

Outstanding explorer, trapper, trader and devout Christian. Came to Utah with Wm. H. Ashley's Expedition in 1824.

Started first successful overland journey through Utah to the Pacific Coast from this vicinity August 22, 1826.

Substantially the same route was later followed by the main highway to Los Angeles.

Captain James Brown **UPTLA #112** **pic#356**



Sponsors: Descendants of Captain James Brown, Citizens of Weber County and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1947

Location: Ogden Municipal Park, 2459 Washington Blvd. Ogden
GPS: N41 13 12.60, W111 58 16.56

This monument with a carved image of Captain James Brown has two plaques (panels) on the front and an inscription on the back with an engraved image of the Miles Goodyear cabin indicating: “Original Miles Goodyear cabin purchased by Captain James Brown in 1847”

Left panel:
Captain James Brown, Pioneer, soldier and one of the founders of Ogden, enlisted in the Mormon Battalion of the U. S. Army in the Mexican War, July 16, 1846, at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and was made Captain of Company C. The Battalion marched overland to San Diego, longest march of infantry ever recorded. At Santa Fe, Captain Brown was placed in charge of the sick detachment and ordered to Pueblo where they spent the winter of 1846-47 with a group of converts to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints enroute from Mississippi to the Salt Lake Valley.

In the spring he marched his men by way of Fort Laramie and the South Pass arriving in the valley July 29, 1847, closely following Brigham Young and the Mormon Pioneers.

Right panel:
Early in August he left by way of Fort Hall for California to collect the Army pay due members of the Battalion. Returning late in 1847, he stopped at the Fort of Miles Goodyear,

a trapper, located near the junction of the Ogden and Weber Rivers. From Goodyear he purchased for $3,000 all of the land now comprising Weber County together with some livestock and the Fort.

The land was conveyed to Captain Brown in a Mexican land grant, this entire area being at that time a part of Mexico. In January, 1848, he settled here with his family and began the colonization of Brownsville, later Ogden. He was born September 30, 1801, and he died September 30, 1863.

Lorin Farr UPTLA #113 pic#357

Sponsors: Descendants of Lorin Farr, Citizens of Weber County, and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1947

Location: Ogden Municipal Park, 2549 Washington Blvd. Ogden
GPS: N41 13 12.61, W111 58 15.82

This monument with a carved image of Lorin Farr has two plaques (panels) on the front

Left Panel
Lorin Farr, Utah pioneer of 1847, one of the founders of Ogden, established Farr's Fort in 1850, assisted in laying out the city and organized its first government. In 1851, he became the first Mayor, serving twenty-two years, twenty years without pay. The deed to Ogden was made by Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, to Lorin Farr as Mayor.

He built Weber County's first sawmill and grist-mill (1850) and with others built the first woolen factory in northern Utah (1868). In 1857, with Newton Goodal and others, he built the first road through Ogden Canyon. Under his direction Weber County was surveyed and irrigation canals and roads were built. He was a leading contractor on the Central Pacific Railroad west from Ogden to Promontory.

Right Panel:
Lorin Farr, civic and religious leader, staunch friend and supporter of the Prophet Joseph Smith, assisted in the settlement of Nauvoo, Illinois, and in building the Temple. He came to Utah with Brigham Young in 1847. In January 1851, he became the first President of Weber Stake of Zion, serving until 1870. He directed the building of Ogden Tabernacle in 1855-56.

He was a member of the first Territorial Legislature for thirty years, serving longer than any other member and was a member of the Convention that framed the Constitution of the State of Utah. A friend to the Indians, he was known among them as "Chief". The move south upon the approach of Johnson's (sic) Army in 1858, was conducted under his direction. He was a statesman and colonizer of great ability. Historian Edward Tullidge proclaimed him "Ogden's most representative Citizen".

Original Pioneer Settlers of Weber County Who Arrived with Their Families in 1848 SUP #133 pic#350

Sponsor: Ogden Pioneer Chapter 2007

Location: Plaque located in the second floor hallway in the Ogden City Municipal Bldg.
GPS: N41 13 10.23, W111 58 15.92

James Brown
Henry C. Shelton
Louis B. Myres
George W. Thurkill
William Hutchens
Robert Crow
Reuben Henry
Van Urban Stewart
Artemus Sprague
Daniel Burch
Mrs. Ruth Stewart
Dr. William McIntire
Ezra Chase
John Shaw
Ambrose Shaw
Charles Hubbard
Jonathan Campbell
Sanford Bingham
William Stewart

Utah

DUP Museum
SUP Pioneer Handcart SUP #210 pic#351

Sponsor: Ogden Pioneer Chapter 1999

Location: DUP Museum, 2104 Lincoln Ave. Ogden, Utah
GPS: N41 13 43.86, W111 58 31.68

This handcart was found in an antique shop in Bellevue, Iowa, by Julius Geilman and Bill Terry, purchased by the Chapter, and restored by Julius Geilman with great effort. It is believed to be a handcart used by the Pioneers on their journey west, and used by missionaries when they returned back east to start their missions. It has been shown in many fairs and celebrations throughout Utah and Idaho and is now on loan to the DUP Museum where it can be on permanent display.

Miles Goodyear Cabin UPTLA #41 pic#352

Sponsor: Daughters of Utah Pioneers Weber County Chapter and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1934

Location: DUP Museum, 2104 Lincoln Ave. Ogden, Utah
GPS: N41 13 43.7, W111 58 32.1

Utah

This monument contains four plaques: Two regarding the Miles Goodyear Cabin, UPTLA site #41 and DUP plaque #484; a plaque on the reverse side regarding Lorin Farr (see UPTLA site #45); and a plaque indicating the reason for its current location.

UPTLA #41
Miles Goodyear Cabin
This cabin, built about 1841 by Miles Goodyear, as far as known the first permanent house built in Utah, stood near the junction of the Ogden and Weber Rivers. In 1848, it was sold to Captain James Brown of the Mormon Battalion with a Spanish Land Grant covering all of Weber County. It was preserved by Minerva Stone Shaw and by her presented to the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, Weber County Chapter, who placed it on its current site.

DUP plaque #484
Miles Goodyear Cabin
Miles Morris Goodyear built this cabin on the lower Weber River as a way station and trading post. The cabin, along with other buildings, became Fort Buenaventura meaning good venture. It was the first permanent settlement in the Utah Territory. Miles Goodyear (1817-1849) had traveled as far as Fort Hall in 1836 with Dr. Marcus Whitman's party of Methodist Missionaries.

Goodyear was a trapper, prospector and trader. His Indian wife Pomona was the daughter of Ute chief Peet-teet-neet. The couple had two children William Miles and Mary Eliza.

Mormon Battalion Captain James Brown and Mary Black Brown bought Fort Buenaventura and all of Weber County for $1,950 in gold. Mary Brown made the cabin home for her family and made 1,000 pounds of cheese during the first year.

The Browns sold the cabin to Amos P. and Minerva Leontine Jones Stone. The Stone family lived in the cabin for a time, eventually using it as a blacksmith shop. A daughter, Minerva Pease Stone Shaw, in 1926 presented the cabin to Weber County Daughters of Utah Pioneers for preservation. It has been moved seven times, ultimately being placed at this site. In 1994 it was disassembled for preservation of the logs and reassembled in 1995 at this location to benefit posterity.

Note: When the Ogden Temple was reconstructed, the DUP Museum and the Miles Goodyear Cabin were both moved from the temple block and relocated to this site in 2013.

Utah

Lorin Farr **UPTLA #45 & SUP #177** **pic#354**

Sponsor: Ogden Stake Mutual Improvement Association, Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1937 and Ogden Pioneer Chapter SUP, 2013

Location: DUP Museum, 2104 Lincoln Ave. Ogden, Utah. Mounted on the backside of the Miles Goodyear Cabin monument.
GPS: N41 13 43.7, W111 58 32.1

This monument contains four plaques: Lorin Farr UPTLA site #45; a small plaque indicating the reason for its current location; two plaques regarding the Miles Goodyear Cabin, UPTLA site #41; and DUP plaque #484.

Lorin Farr 1820 – 1909
Pioneer – Religious and Civic Leader – Statesman

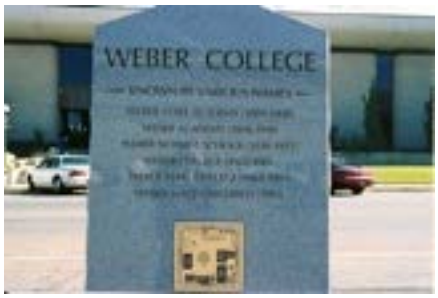
Lorin Farr was a Utah Pioneer of 1847. He was a friend and staunch supporter of Joseph Smith, the Prophet, and assisted in the settlement of Nauvoo, Ill. where he helped build the Temple.

He was the first President of Weber Stake of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, a member of the first Territorial Legislature and a member of the convention that framed the constitution of the State of Utah. He assisted in laying out the original plat of the City of Ogden, organized the first City Government and became its first Mayor.

He built and operated the first grist mill and saw mill in Weber County and, with others, constructed the first highway through Ogden Canyon. Tullidge, contemporary Utah historian, proclaimed him “Ogden’s most representative citizen”

Small plaque:
In 2011, the above plaque was retrieved from its original location at the corner of 21st Street and Washington Boulevard, when the structure it was mounted on was demolished. That was the location of one of Lorin Farr's early homes. The Farr descendants and the Ogden Pioneer Chapter of the Sons of Utah Pioneers remounted it here in 2013, with appreciation to the Daughters of Utah Pioneers for allowing its relocation to this site.

Weber College – The Moench Building SUP #104 pic#349



Sponsor: Ogden Pioneer Chapter and Weber State University, 2001

Location: About 2465 Jefferson Ave. – across the street from the entrance to the Weber County Library.
GPS: N41 13.273, W111 57.898

Front of monument:
Administrative and Main Classroom Building 1891 – 1970

History of Weber College
1889 – 1933
Run by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

1933
Turned over to the State of Utah

1947
State Legislature authorizes acquisition of land on east bench

Utah

1954
Present campus opened on Harrison Blvd.

1959
Became a four year college

1964
Buildings on this block sold

1970
Moench Building torn down

1991
Became a university

Back of monument:
Weber College

– Known by Various Names –
Weber Stake Academy (1889-1908)

Weber Academy (1908-1918)

Weber Normal School (1918-1922)

Weber College (1922-1964)

Weber State College (1964-1991)

Weber State University (1991)

Lower Plaque is a map of the old campus.

Note: The monument identifies the location of the former Weber College Campus, near downtown Ogden, which occupied most of this city block until 1954. The monument is placed near the location of the Moench Building, the earliest and most identifying building on the old campus. The building remained there until it was torn down in 1970, even after the campus was moved to the east bench above the city where it is today as Weber State University.

Utah

Ogden Canyon Toll Gate UPTLA #44 pic#353

Sponsor: Troop 12 Ogden District, Boy Scouts of America and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1934

Location: Mouth of Ogden Canyon – Valley Dr. and Canyon Rd. – east end of Rainbow Garden's north parking lot.
GPS: N41 14 11.12, W111 55 44.36

805 feet north of this site was located the toll gate established November 15, 1860 by Lorin Farr and Isaac Goodale, builders of the first road through Ogden Canyon. From 1865 to 1882 it was operated by the Ogden Canyon Road Company with the original builders and John Taylor as principal stockholders. James Dinsdale was gate-keeper fourteen years. It became a public road February 20, 1882.

Pierre-Jean DeSmet UPTLA #72 pic#355

Sponsors: Utah State Council Knights of Columbus and Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1937

Location: SE corner of 24th St. and Jefferson Ave. (NW corner of Lester Park) Ogden, Utah
GPS: N41 13 21.11, W111 57 52.55

Priest of the Society of Jesus 1801-1873

Courageous Missionary to the American Indians 1838-1868

Father DeSmet became well acquainted with the region of the Great Salt Lake, and gave much valuable information to Brigham Young and the Mormon Pioneers while they were at Winter Quarters, Nebraska, in 1846.

Union Station – Golden Spike UPTLA #120 pic#358

Sponsors: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, Union Pacific Railroad Company, Southern Pacific Company, Golden Spike Celebration Committee of Ogden, 1951

Location: In front of Union Station, 25th St. and Wall Ave., Ogden, Utah
GPS: N41 13 14.79, W111 58 46.94

"Weld the Past to the Present to Enrich the Future"

There are three plaques on this monument.

UPTLA #120 plaque
Weld the Past to the Present to Enrich the Future

This monument is a grateful tribute to the builders of America's first transcontinental railroad completed May 10, 1869, when the Golden Spike was driven at Promontory, Utah, 53 miles northwest of Ogden.

Dedicated May 10, 1951, to honor those pioneers, who builded better than they knew, and to encourage for all time the same joy of doing.

DUP plaque #416
Ogden City Wall

Utah

In 1854 Ogden pioneers built a rock and mud wall a mile square along 28th Street, Wall Avenue and 21st Street. Madison Avenue was not completed because the Indians became peaceful. The eight foot wall had a six foot base, a 31 inch top and four gates. The cost of $40,000 was raised by $40.00 tax on each city lot, also a $10.00 tax on every able bodied man over 18 years. The project was erected by 500 working men. Wall Avenue was named after this wall.

Kiwanis' plaque
On September 11, 2002 The Kiwanis Club of Ogden donated this flag pole in remembrance of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack on America.

Sacred Heart Academy SUP #160 pic#378

Sponsor: Ogden Pioneer Chapter, 2011

Location: 950 – 25th St. Ogden, Utah, inside entrance to State Bldg. at the site of original Academy.
GPS: N44 13 14.98, W111 57 15.75

Site of the 5 acre Sacred Heart Academy

Sponsored by the Sisters of the Holy Cross, Notre Dame, IN, from 1892-1938, becoming the Western Provincial House of the Sisters from 1938-1959.

Kindergarten & music classes continued here until the building was condemned in 1959 and demolished two years later.

Wyoming

Big Horn County

LOVELL

Big Horn Basin Pioneers UPTLA #58 no pic

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1935

Location: West of Lovell - haven't found yet

Fremont County

Willie's Handcart Company UPTLA #27 pic#360

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and Members of Lyman Stake, 1933

Location: Rock Creek (near South Pass), Wyoming.
GPS: N42 26 19.19, W108 37 26.43

Captain James G. Willie's handcart company of Mormon emigrants on the way to Utah, greatly exhausted by the deep snows of an early winter and suffering from lack of food and clothing, had assembled here for reorganization by relief parties from Utah, about the end of

October, 1856. Thirteen persons were frozen to death during a single night and were buried here in one grave. Two others died the next day and were buried nearby. Of the company of 404 persons 77 perished before help arrived. The survivors reached Salt Lake City November 9, 1856.

An additional plaque gives the names of those who died:
In memory of those members of the Willie Handcart Co. whose journey started too late and ended too early and were buried here in a circular grave October 24 & 25, 1856.

William James, 46	Bodil Mortinsen, 9
Elizabeth Bailey, 52	Nils Anderson, 41
James Kirkwood, 11	Ole Madsen, 41
Samuel Gadd, 10	James Gibb, 67
Lars Wendin, 60	Chesterton, Gilman, 66
Anne Olsen, 46	Thomas Gurldstone, 62
Ella Nilson, 22	William Groves, 22

Goshen County
FORT LARAMIE
Mormon Pioneers at Fort Laramie SUP #49 no pic
Sponsor: Mills Chapter, 1992

Location: North Platte Museum, City of Fort Laramie, 4 mi. north of the Fort

On June 1, 1847, pioneers reached the North Platte River after their trek of 543 miles from Winter Quarters. The saints crossed the river on June 3rd by a ferry rented from Fort Laramie superintendent, James Bordeaux. Traveling another 116 miles from the fort, saints had to once again cross the North Platte River. Here, they built their own ferry to cross the river. Nine men remained at the site to help other Mormon emigrant companies and to provide ferry service for other groups of Missourians headed westward for payment of food and provisions.

Natrona County
CASPER
Mormon Ferry UPTLA #13 no pic
Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1932

Location: Fort Casper Grounds

Marker was placed 17 July 1932, (haven't found it yet)

Wyoming

INDEPENDENCE ROCK

Mormon Pioneers at Independence Rock SUP #194 no pic

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association 1931

Location: Hwy 220 SW of Casper, WY

Marker was placed there 21 Jun 1931, but appears to be missing at this time.

MARTIN'S COVE

Martin's Cove UPTLA #28 & SUP #U pic#365

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer trails and Landmarks Association & Citizens of Wyoming, 1933

Location: Martin's Cove (near Devils Gate, Wyoming)

Survivors of Captain Edward Martin's handcart company of Mormon emigrants from England to Utah were rescued here in perishing condition about Nov. 12, 1856. Delayed in starting and hampered by inferior carts, it was overtaken by an early winter. Among the company of 576, including aged people and children, the fatalities numbered 145. Insufficient food and clothing and severe weather caused many deaths. Toward the end, every campground became a graveyard. Some of the survivors found shelter in a stockade and mail station near Devil's Gate where their property was stored for the winter. Earlier companies reached Utah in safety.

Sweet water County

FARSON

Brigham Young – Jim Bridger Meet UPTLA #26 no pic

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1933

Location: Eden Valley on the bank of Sandy Creek - town is just south of Farson on Highway 191

Wyoming

Uinta County
FORT BRIDGER
The Mormon Wall **UPTLA #25 pic#367**

Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 1933

Location: Fort Bridger, Wyoming
GPS: N41 19 5, W110 23 37

On August 3, 1855, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, concluded arrangements for the purchase of Fort Bridger from Louis Vasquez, partner of James Bridger, for $8,000. Final payment was made October 18, 1858. A cobblestone wall was erected in the fall of 1855, replacing Bridger's Stockade. A few additional log houses were built within the fort. The place was evacuated and burned on the approach of Johnston's Army September 27, 1857. A portion of the wall is here preserved. In 1855, Fort Supply was established by Brigham Young six miles south where crops were raised for the emigrants.

Canada

Ontario

ALVINSTON

Mormon Built Road UPTLA #108 no pic

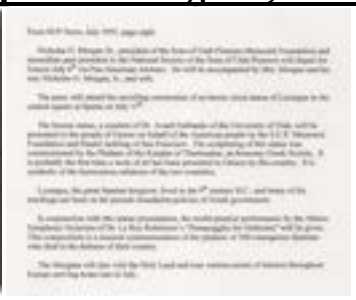
Sponsor: Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, 16 Aug 1946

Location: (haven't located)

Greece

Sparta, Central Square, Greece

Lycurgus, Spartan Lawgiver, 9th century BC SUP #G pic#369



Sponsor: Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1955

Lycurgus created a constitution for Sparta and established the Senatorial System, giving the people a voice in government. Dr. Avard Tennyson Fairbanks, of the University of Utah, a well-known LDS artist, was commissioned to create the sculpture. The original sculpture is displayed at the Fairview, Utah Museum of History and Art.

(Note: The bronze statue was presented to the people of Greece on behalf of the American people by the SUP Memorial Foundation and Daniel C. Jackling of San Francisco. Nicholas G. Morgan Sr., President of the Sons of Utah Pioneers Memorial Foundation and immediate Past President of the National Society of the Sons of Utah Pioneers attended the unveiling. It was probably the first time a work of art has been presented to Greece by this country. It is symbolic of the harmonious relations of the two countries. In conjunction with the statue presentation, the world premier performance by the Athens Symphony Orchestra of Dr. LeRoy Robertson's "Passacagglia for Orchestra" was given.)